

Poetry.

DEPARTED FRIENDS.

It is a beautiful thought, that when our friends die, they are not wholly absent from us in this world, but that they sometimes linger about their old accustomed haunts, and the companions they still love here. The consoling idea is finely dwelt upon in the following stanzas, quoted from the Portsmouth Journal:

Forget not the dead, who have loved, who have left us;
Who bend o'er us now from their bright homes above;
But believe, never doubt, that the God who be-
lieves us,
Permeates them to mingle with friends they still
love.
Repeat their fond words, and their noble deeds
cherish.
Speak, pleasantly of them who left us in tears—
From our lips their dear names or their joys
should not perish.
While time bears our feet through the valley
of years.

Dear friends of our youth! can we cease to re-
member
The last look of life, and the low-whispered
prayer?
Oh, can our hearts, as the ice of December,
When love's tablets record no remembrances
there?
Then forget not the dead who are evermore nigh
us.
Still floating sometimes to our dream-haunted
bed—
In the loneliest hour, in the crowd they are by us,
Forget not the dead! Oh, forget not the dead!

Miscellaneous.

CHOICE SAYINGS.

Companions in foolish or immoral amusements may sympathize with, but cannot respect each other. It is to such the proverb applies, "Familiarity breeds contempt."

Testiness in a wife is calculated to irritate a man, coldness to alienate him, and loquacity to madden him.

Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the injury of another.

Nothing is gained by dissembling or equivocating—plain truth is always best. To mourn without measure, is folly—not to mourn at all, insensibility.

When a man does all he can, do not blame him, though he succeed not well. A great man will neither trample on a worm, nor cringe to a king.

Wrongs may try a good man, but cannot imprint on him a false stain.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but, in passing it over, he is his superior.

Show not yourself glad at another's misfortunes.

A man who gets through the world without a kick, may rest assured that he is generally considered as not worth minding.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

There goes a virtuous and honest man. Who cares? Nobody looks at him, or cares a fig how he dresses or what he says.

Here passes a man of wealth. The old ladies and all the children run to the window. "Where?" "Who?" "How does he dress?" He is a great object of attraction. "How in the world did he make so much?" "He doesn't look as if he was worth a penny."

This is the way of the world. Every body gazes with admiration upon the rich, while they turn away from virtuous poverty.

Let a man make ten thousand dollars and he is a gentleman, every inch of him. Every body has a kind word and a smile for him.

Be poor and honest, and no one knows you. Men and women have heard of such a name as yours, and you may live at their elbows but they are not certain about it.

Possess a fortune and live at the mile post, and your neighbors and friends would line the streets to the heart of the city. All would know where you lived and point a stranger to the very door.

We repeat—such is the world. Golden vice is caressed, while heavenly virtue is not observed. Notwithstanding we had rather be a Lazarus than a Dives; a Grace Darling than a Stephen Girard.—Portland Bulletin.

THE SABBATH.

A Committee of the recent Kentucky Sabbath Convention has issued an eloquent address, which closes with this sentiment:

"When its sacred rest shall be kept through all our land—when the churches of the Almighty shall be filled by a worshipping nation, then shall intelligence, morality and comfort, be universally diffused among us; then shall we constantly enjoy the protection of the 'Most High,' who ruleth over the kingdoms of men, and then shall we stand as an example to the nations of the earth, of the liberty, virtue and happiness of a people who take the Lord to be their God."

A part of Dr. Paley's argument for giving the family estate to the eldest son, is curious. He says, if it was equally distributed among many sons, it would make all idle; but, in the other way, it only makes one so.

To cure your love for one girl, just fall in love with another. It's the only antidote. For one affection draws another out, as lesser pains are by the greater.

AN HEROIC MAN.

In the obituary notice of Dr. McCaw, of Richmond, Va. recently deceased, the following thrilling incident is noticed, connected with the destruction of the Richmond Theatre many years ago, when so many of the best blood of Virginia hopelessly perished:

When the appalling burning of the Richmond Theatre took place, in the winter of 1811, Dr. McCaw was present. At the cry of fire, recollecting the great crowd and narrow lobby, he leaped from the side box on the stage, in the hope of securing the escape of his party behind it. Pressing the curtain aside, he discovered such a mass of flame as most effectually cut off all egress in that way. Returning instantly by a backward leap, and supporting his wife, he forced his way to the famous east window, around which he found clustering and suffocating a crowd of persons whose every effort had proved unsuccessful in opening the shutters, which were strongly barricaded on the outside. By an effort of strength almost supernatural, he dashed to pieces the obstacle, and the first gush of fresh air gave life to numbers who would have perished without it. Taking his stand then by the high window, he announced his determination to secure the escape of every female before any man should escape. This he carried into effect, and then literally surrounded with flames, assisted the men in the same way. At last, after saving very many lives, his clothing reduced to a crisp, as the floor sunk beneath his feet, he leaped from the window, the last human being that escaped through the outlet. His fall produced an injury of the thigh that rendered him powerless of motion, and he lay under the wall of the burning building until his own son, a mere lad, recognized his voice, crying for aid, and dragged him down hill out of danger from the falling wall. Months of severe pain followed, during the first weeks of which he could not permit the removal of a single piece of his clothing; when at length this was done, the very flannel next his skin was found burnt, and a universal cicatrix of the back evidenced the amount of heat he had borne, the painful effects of the burn having been completely concealed by the greater suffering from the torn muscles of the thigh. The heroism of this conduct was only equalled by the modesty which prevented his giving the details for publication, often solicited from him.

EXCESSIVE POLITENESS.

Rev. Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any noise in the chapel, or when any thing occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from what he was saying. On one occasion a few days before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him. In the middle of his discourse, he observed a commotion in the gallery. For some time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing, he paused in his sermon, and, looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed—

"What's the matter there? the devil seems to have got among you."

A plain country looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said—

"No, sir, it isn't the devil as is doing it; it's a fat lady wot's fainted; and she's a werry fat 'un, sir, as don't seem likely to come to again in a hurry."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill drawing his hand across his chin, "then I'll beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's too."

Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a little stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning certain repairs which it required, after a time, one of them declining to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of two or three new planks. Finally, the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand, said, "I'll give you all dish money, if you'll make Hans do justice and de pride." "How much will it cost to repair the bridge?" asked the honest counsellor of the determined litigant. "Well, den, not more ash five tollar," replied the Dutchman. "Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of his notes and giving him the other, "take this, and go and get the bridge repaired; it's the best course you can take." "Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly, "y-a-a-s; dat ish much better as to quarrel mit Hans;" but as he went along home, he shook his head frequently, as if unable after all quite clearly to see how he had gained anything by going to law.

It is astonishing how certain districts run into the same kind of produce.—Some towns are given up to shoe-making, some to bucket-making. Some States, like Kentucky, produce all the giants of the country, and some all the minstrels. Vermont seems to be gathering credit for the production of living skeletons. Calvin Edson, of bare-bone memory, was from the Green Mountain State, we believe, and now we see announced another living skeleton in Montpelier, Vermont.—C. S. Gazette.

ANECDOTE.

The following is a good one. For many years, says the correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, Cave Johnson managed to defeat appropriations for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue:

"Among others, a crazy man, named O—, turned borer to effect the passage of that appropriation bill, and for two years might be seen daily in the vestibule of the House, holding some member or other by the button, while lecturing him on the importance and necessity of the expenditure. At last, as if by common consent, every one would put him off by saying, 'if you will prevail on Col. Johnson to agree to it, I will cast my vote in its favor.' Of course, that turned his labors altogether on that veteran, who had self-possession sufficient to stand the importunities of the balance of the lobby, combined, but he could not venture to combat the arguments of a notoriously deranged man. So he undertook to dodge him.

"Many hearty laughs have I had over the long and quick strides and hurried glances of Johnson as he would rush from the committee room to the hall. His countenance surely indicated when his persecutor was near; for whenever he looked more than usually perplexed, O— was to be seen rushing up in his wake in less than a minute. Whenever he did manage to corner his victim, the latter would endeavor to divert his attention from the appropriation, by praising O—'s snuff box, which was always in hand to be extended before commencing the siege. One day, shortly before the final passage of the bill, the Col., as a last resort, begged a pinch, and on snuffing it, found himself choked almost to suffocation. 'What's this you've poisoned me with, Mr. O—,' said he. 'Only what you are making us dwellers of the Avenue snuff day and night, Colonel—Avenue dust!' replied the tormentor. The story got wind, and the laugh upon Col. Johnson put the House into such a fine humor that they promptly made the appropriation, in spite of his efforts to the contrary. Thus a crazy borer had wit to effect what the ablest and most persevering borers of Washington had failed for years to accomplish.

Scraps for the Curious.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a solid substance. A musket may be fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk 200 feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

Be Satisfied.—Those who are satisfied with receiving the necessities of life, without grasping for unsubstantial riches and honors, are alone truly happy. This was the sentiment of Aristides, a noble Athenian; and by living up to it, he was happy. Plato says of him—"Aristides studied to fill Athens with virtue." To have such a line record of you, what greater honor could you desire? You are laboring, perhaps, for that which will neither benefit yourselves nor those who come after you, and are never satisfied. Expect but little—strive for less—possess a good heart—and when you are dead, virtue will be reflected from your monumental stone.—Portland Bulletin.

A Curious Claim.—A farmer residing near the line of one of the railways in Ireland, has demanded compensation of the company, for injury which would be done to the milk of his cows by reason of the noise, steam and smoke of the locomotives in their transit! We have heard that thunder will turn milk sour, says the New York Mirror, but we were not before aware that the thundering of a steam engine could be attended with any such result.

Out of Danger!—A Paris journal states that a deputy, condemned to death at Lyons, had attempted suicide, first by poison and then by a knife; "but," adds the editor, "medical assistance being obtained, he is now out of danger, and will to-morrow undergo the sentence of the law!"

A Good Joke.—A petition has been presented to the Canadian Legislature from the colored inhabitants of Toronto, praying that it may be made penal to use toward any of her Majesty's black subjects in Canada the opprobrious epithet of "nigger."

A lawyer, on his death-bed, willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, giving, as a reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the same liberal class who patronized him.

Victuals & Drink.—Married, in Cayuga county, N. Y., Mr. James Viller to Miss Mary Jane Dink.

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CANTON, Jan. 1846.

Of all the men on the face of the globe, (and I have sojourned among several nations in my life,) I have never seen any equal to the Chinese in the love of money. It is said this people have many idols, and so they have; but they are all worshipped as means to an end; and their worship appears to be narrowed down to that one great ultimate end riches, and the enjoyment of riches. Every city, and every street; nay, every house of every street, as far as I have seen, has a niche on the side toward the street, dedicated to the god who brings riches. And impious would that man be esteemed, who neglected to light a taper and burn three incense sticks every evening before that all-adored idol. Even now do my ears ring with the exclamation of horror which burst from my landlord, some few nights ago, when on taking possession of the premises, his incense pot was thrown into the street. That landlord now, of his own accord, comes almost every evening to my study, to join in reading the Bible, and uniting in prayer to the true God with the disciples.

The prominent position which the subject of slavery is occupying in the minds of Christians at home, led me to inquire into its existence in this great provincial city—Canton. It seems that among the one million inhabitants which it is said this city contains, there are estimated to be about 100,000 slaves, all of which are females; that is to say, the number of male bondmen is not computed to be beyond one hundred. The reason of this disparity of numbers, is the following: the male slaves in China are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and therefore are not found in the cities; whereas the female slaves are chiefly employed in swelling the harems of the rich. It is not legal in China to have more than one wife, though it is legal to have as many concubines as one can maintain. The former invariably maintains her superiority over the inmates of the inner apartments, not deeming that her rights and privileges are at all invaded by the number of the females who look to her husband for support. The number and beauty of these slaves are limited only by the ability of the owner to support them. I was in a house the other day, the owner of which has from 12 to 15 slaves, besides his wife. Some of them are very pretty, and one of them cost the owner \$5,000. The general average price of a slave, whether male or female, is from \$200 to \$500. When old and unable to work, these slaves are made to act either as door-keeper to the houses of the rich; or like worn-out horses in the streets of New York, they are turned out to beg and die. And as in one case, so in the other, the former owners are not regarded as deserving censure or notice for such abandonment.

The supplies of slaves to meet the demand is, generally speaking, from such sources as the following: A debtor, hard pushed by his creditor, will sometimes sell his wife or children, or even himself, (having no family,) into slavery, to pay his debts. Orphan children left destitute are often sold into slavery, merely to procure their support. Parents or guardians will often sell those under their care, either to get rid of the charge, or to make a little money. There came a very decent woman to my house not long since, very anxious to sell me (what she said was) her own grand-child (2 years old) for the sum of 6 or 8 dollars. Very large numbers of slaves are those who in infancy, or too young to remember, were kidnapped from their friends. For many make it a business to procure young children and maintain them till adult age, either to sell, or make them minister to the carnal appetites of the people.

Chinese slaves are not to be distinguished in color of the skin, in dress, or in any other particular, from freemen; except that when quite young, female slaves generally have their braid of hair wound with a string some 6 or 8 inches from the head, while free girls have the braid tied close to the head. The former, too, generally have large feet, while the latter, except the boat women and the very lowest order of respectable women, have the feet cramped in infancy. Female infanticide in China, about which I have read so much in American newspapers or in books on China, very rarely if ever occurs in Canton. Not only have I never seen a case myself, but I have not seen an intelligent Chinaman who tells me from his own personal knowledge of a case of the kind. Indeed, I suppose infanticide at Canton does not now exist; not because the people are any better than they formerly were—but simply because it is not in the nature of a Chinaman to throw away any thing which can be turned into money, and they all know that a child, male or female, will bring from 10 to 30 dollars, according to its health and beauty.

I have often thought, in connection with this subject, what miserable lives these persons would lead who should come as missionaries to this country, resolved that they would neither touch, taste nor handle anything that was the product of slavery. Not only does a

very great portion of the tea and silks exported to the United States come from the hands of slaves, but in like manner that consumed here, as well as perhaps four-fifths of the food offered for sale, passes through the hands of those who are slaves in the very strongest sense of the term. For, be it understood, that the children to the farthest generations, of a slave, are likewise slaves, until they are bought or liberated from their despotic masters.

The Whole of Oregon.—At the late St. George's dinner, in the city of New York, Mr. Barclay, the British Consul, in the course of his remarks, said:

"All of Oregon is not worth half the loss which the apprehension of war respecting it has already produced. Were I not afraid of becoming tedious, I might, from personal experience, give you some idea of the value or the valuelessness (if I might use that word) of the country beyond Lake Huron. [Go on.] Then you must pardon the appearance of egotism. Gentlemen, it was my honorable task, after five years of exposed service, about the upper great lakes and beyond them, to superintend the establishment of the new much-talked-of 49th parallel of north latitude, at the Lake of the Woods, in the year 1825, and there to erect a monument. I tell you, as a fact, that for the distance of one thousand miles before I reached that point, though I visited numerous posts and forts, as they are called, of the fur traders, between the months of May and October, which are the most favorable to vegetation, I never could obtain one single vegetable—a potato, carrot, turnip, or even a salad—to check the stringent thirst which our salted meat produced, or to allay the apprehension of scurvy. I leave it for you to imagine what luxuries are to be expected by going further."

TAKING IT COOLLY.

The editor of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle thus philosophically consoles himself after the late political battle which the democrats were defeated. His editors generally would do likewise, they would feel better themselves, and particularly gratify their readers:

"The Whigs 'chawed' us up pretty handsomely yesterday! As there isn't any use in crying for spilt milk—and as the pleasant sunshine and fresh dry air this morning, and a fine night's rest, and a delicious breakfast, have begotten a blissful state of philosophy in our mind—we have concluded to give the devil his due, and acknowledge that our opponents played their cards with an adroitness and spirit very rarely equalled. Their majority is an *emphatic* one. We don't feel any disposition in the world to deny that it is a decided expression of Brooklyn in their favor, and that our leading candidates are 'exflunkified' men. ('There! we think we are doing the thing neatly—and next year, we hope our forbearance will be reciprocated by the vanquished then—that's all.)

"It is customary among beaten parties, after the election, to discover a variety of causes *why* they were beaten. We ourselves have been notified of divers good and sufficient reasons—but we beg leave to be excused from announcing all and any except the first and largest one—and that is that *we didn't get enough votes*, by a long shot."

A Gamester's Close of Life.—The Church of England Quarterly Review points a moral deduced from the life of a notorious gambler known in England as "Riley of Bath," to all persons who are or may be induced to engage in this unlawful and dishonorable profession. Riley was both accomplished and gifted, and he for a time lived a life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance. He was the companion of sovereigns; he squandered money with a profusion amounting to meanness, and won it by a good fortune that seemed connected with the supernatural. He ran a brief course of dazzling splendor; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became unlucky, and toward fortune, wealth, and friends desert him. At length the once possessor of millions was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished, and penniless; and, finally, he who had feasted emperors and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the miserable alleys of the great metropolis.

Divorce Annulled.—A case has occurred in Michigan, which is likely to give employment to the lawyers. A gentleman applied for, and obtained from the proper Court, a divorce from the chains of matrimony. He used his freedom as most people do, who have been once married—he went straightway and was again married. Shortly afterwards, his wife returned from a neighboring State, and finding how things had gone, applied to the Court to annul the divorce granted to her husband. The Court heard her plea, and like a gallant Court, granted her request. The husband is now likely to have trouble in the criminal side of the Court, under the charge of *bigamy*.

The lead mines of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, are capable of producing more lead than all Europe.

The following important intelligence was issued in an extra from this Office on Tuesday morning last—

Painful News from the Army of Occupation.

GEN. TAYLOR SURROUNDED!

THE WAR COMMENCED!

SURPRISE AND DEFEAT OF A COMPANY OF DRAGOONS!

The steamer Galveston arrived at N. Orleans, on the 2d inst. bringing intelligence that Gen. Taylor was surrounded by the Mexicans! All communication was cut off with Point Isabel, where the provisions and stores of the army were—and Gen. Taylor had not more than 10 days provisions. It was feared that Point Isabel would be taken, as it was but poorly defended. Capt. Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, was sent out with his command, Capt. Hardee, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, 10 sergeants and corporals, and 50 men, to reconnoitre the Mexicans who had crossed the river, when he was surrounded by 200 Mexicans, and charging to escape, was killed, with Lieut. Kane, and 13 others. The rest of the party was captured.

Gen. Taylor has sent on expresses for immediate aid from Louisiana and Texas—and volunteers are already on their way from New Orleans. The Mexican army is estimated at 10,000, well equipped with fine artillery. The Governor of Louisiana has appointed Gen. Smith to the command of the troops to reinforce the army. The Legislature passed a bill by acclamation appropriating \$100,000 for the payment of the troops. New Orleans was in great excitement.

The Committee of Military Affairs at Washington, had a meeting on Sunday afternoon, and determined to urge yesterday the immediate passage of a bill for 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating \$10,000,000 for the war. The President would also send in a message yesterday.

Immediately on receipt of the news at Washington, on Sunday evening, Gen. Worth called on the Secretary of War, and inquired whether any action had been taken on his resignation? He was replied to in the negative, when he instantly withdrew it, and volunteered to return to the camp. He left Washington yesterday.

The two companies of artillery at Fort M'Henry, have received orders to proceed forthwith to the seat of war.

We feel for our brave fellows in their dangerous position—and we fear they have not called for aid in time.

THE CITY OF MATAMORAS.

As this is the anticipated battle ground, opposite which Gen. Taylor is encamped, the following description of the city from a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune may prove interesting:

Matamoras is an old Spanish city containing about 7000 inhabitants, and is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Rio Grande, within its folds, so that its front and rear are both on the river. Seen from the American side, it has every appearance of being an American town. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and appear to be lined with many varieties of shade trees, which give the town an air of coolness and render its appearance very inviting. Many of the buildings are built of brick, and in the modern style of architecture. The Cathedral, market, and buildings occupied by the military, are among the finest. The town formerly contained double its present number of inhabitants, and was a place of some importance. This rapid decline is owing to their internal commotions and the growing indolence of the people. The citizens are all under the rule of the military, and are obliged to provide for them. The military is supreme, and the orders of their General (Mejia) are law.

The city has several fortifications, armed with guns of different calibres, and a force of 5 or 600 men is kept in them constantly. Since our arrival they have increased their force to nearly 3000 men, and have been working night and day upon the defences of the place. They have thrown up several batteries which bear upon our camp, and we are quietly waiting for them to give us a ball.—Should they favor us we shall return the compliment with a series of them, for the Spanish are very particular in matters of etiquette. Our camp is directly opposite the town, and 800 yards from their batteries. We are engaged in throwing up a field work, constructing gun batteries, and taking such precautions as are necessary to enable us to maintain our position. This seems important, since our intercourse with them is entirely prohibited by the Mexican authorities, and their attitude is decidedly hostile.

There is residing at Belleville, Canada, a man named Win. Ketcheson, 87 years old, who has now living six sons and two daughters, seventy-two grand-children, sixty-eight great grand-children, and one great great grand-child.

If you assist a man in cheating others, don't be a bit surprised if he cheats you in return.

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. XLVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MAY 13, 1866.

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But believe, never doubt, that the God who be-
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Permits them to mingle with friends they still
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Repeat their fond words, and their noble deeds
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Speak pleasantly of them who left us in tears—
From our lips their dear names or their joys
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While time bears our feet through the valley
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Dear friends of our youth! can we cease to re-
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The last look of life, and the low-whispered
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Oh, could we hear, as the ice of December,
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Then forget not the dead who are evermore nigh
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In the loneliest hour, in the crowd they are by us,
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Wrongs may try a good man, but cannot imprint on him a false stain.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but, in passing it over, he is his superior.

Show not yourself glad at another's misfortunes.

A man who gets through the world without a kick, may rest assured that he is generally considered as not worth minding.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

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Here passes a man of wealth. The old ladies and all the children run to the window. "Where?" "Who?" "How does he dress?" "He is a great object of attraction." "How in the world did he make so much?" "He doesn't look as if he was worth a penny."

"This is the way of the world. Every body gazes with admiration upon the rich, while they turn away from virtuous poverty."

Let a man make ten thousand dollars and he is a gentleman, every inch of him. Every body has a kind word and a smile for him.

Be poor and honest, and no one knows you. Men and women have heard of such a name as yours, and you may live at their elbows but they are not certain about it.

Possess a fortune and live at the mile post, and your neighbors and friends would line the streets to the heart of the city. All would know where you lived and point a stranger to the very door.

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AN HEROIC MAN.

In the obituary notice of Dr. McCaw, of Richmond, Va. recently deceased, the following thrilling incident is noticed, connected with the destruction of the Richmond Theatre many years ago, when so many of the best blood of Virginia hopelessly perished:

When the appalling burning of the Richmond Theatre took place, in the winter of 1811, Dr. McCaw was present. At the cry of fire, recollecting the great crowd and narrow lobby, he leaped from the side box on the stage, in the hope of securing the escape of his party behind it. Pressing the curtain aside, he discovered such a mass of flame as most effectually cut off all egress in that way. Returning instantly by a backward leap, and supporting his wife, he forced his way to the famous east window, around which he found clustering and suffocating a crowd of persons whose every effort had proved unsuccessful in opening the shutters, which were strongly barricaded on the outside. By an effort of strength almost supernatural, he dashed to pieces the window, and the first gush of fresh air gave life to numbers who would have perished without it. Taking his stand then by the high window, he announced his determination to secure the escape of every female before any man should escape. This he carried into effect, and then literally surrounded with flames, assisted the men in the same way. At last, after saving very many lives, his clothing reduced to a crisp, as the floor sunk beneath his feet, he leaped from the window, the last human being that escaped through the outlet. His fall produced an injury of the thigh that rendered him powerless of motion, and he lay under the wall of the burning building until his own son, a mere lad, recognized his voice, crying for aid, and dragged him down hill out of danger from the falling wall. Months of severe pain followed, during the first weeks of which he could not permit the removal of a single piece of his clothing; when at length this was done, the very flannel next his skin was found burnt, and a universal cicatrix of the back evidenced the amount of heat he had borne, the painful effects of the burn having been completely concealed by the greater suffering from the torn muscles of the thigh. The heroism of this conduct was only equalled by the modesty which prevented his giving the details for publication, often solicited from him.

EXCESSIVE POLITENESS.

Rev. Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any noise in the chapel, or when anything occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from what he was saying. On one occasion a few days before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him. In the middle of his discourse, he observed a commotion in the gallery. For some time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing, he paused in his sermon, and, looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed—

"What's the matter there? the devil seems to have got among you."

A plain country looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said—

"No, sir, it isn't the devil as is doing it; it's a fat lady wot's fainted; and she's a werry fat 'un, sir, as don't seem likely to come to again in a hurry."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill drawing his hand across his chin, "then I'll beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's too."

Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a little stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning certain repairs which it required, after a time, one of them declining to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of two or three new planks. Finally, the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand, said, "I'll give you all dish money, if you'll make Hans do justice nide pridge." "How much will it cost to repair the bridge?" asked the honest counsellor of the determined litigant. "Well, den, not more ash five tollar," replied the Dutchman. "Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of his notes and giving him the other, "take this, and go and get the bridge repaired; it's the best course you can take." "Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly, "y-a-a-s; dat ish much better as to quarrel mit Hans;" but as he went along home, he shook his head frequently, as if unable after all quite clearly to see how he had gained anything by going to law.

It is astonishing how certain districts run into the same kind of producing. Some towns are given up to shoe-making, some to bucket-making. Some States, like Kentucky, produce all the giants of the country, and some all the minsters. Vermont seems to be gathering credit for the production of living skeletons. Calvin Edson, of bare-bone memory, was from the Green Mountain State, we believe, and now we see announced another living skeleton in Montpelier, Vermont. —U. S. Gazette.

ANECDOTE.

The following is a good one. For many years, says the correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, Cave Johnson managed to defeat appropriations for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue:

"Among others, a crazy man, named O—, turned borer to effect the passage of that appropriation bill, and for two years might be seen daily in the vestibule of the House, holding some member or other by the button, while lecturing him on the importance and necessity of the expenditure. At last, as if by common consent, every one would put him off by saying, 'if you will prevail on Col. Johnson to agree to it, I will cast my vote in its favor.' Of course, that turned his labors altogether on that veteran, who had self-possession sufficient to stand the importunities of the balance of the lobby, combined, but he could not venture to combat the arguments of a notoriously deranged man. So he undertook to dodge him.

"Many hearty laughs I had over the long and quick strides and hurried glances of Johnson as he would rush from the committee room to the hall. His countenance surely indicated when his persecutor was near; for whenever he looked more than usually perplexed, O— was to be seen rushing up in his wake in less than a minute. Whenever he did manage to corner his victim, the latter would endeavor to divert his attention from the appropriation, by praising O—'s snuff box, which was always in hand to be extended before commencing the siege. One day, shortly before the final passage of the bill, the Col., as a last resort, begged a pinch, and on snuffing it, found himself choked almost to suffocation. 'What's this you've poisoned me with, Mr. O—,' said he. 'Only what you are making us dwellers of the Avenue snuff day and night, Colonel—Avenue dust!' replied the tormentor. The story got wind, and the laugh upon Col. Johnson put the House into such a fine humor that they promptly made the appropriation, in spite of his efforts to the contrary. Thus a crazy borer had wit to effect what the ablest and most persevering borers of Washington had failed for years to accomplish.

Scraps for the Curious.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a solid substance. A musket may be fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk 200 feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

Be Satisfied.—Those who are satisfied with receiving the necessities of life, without grasping for unsubstantial riches and honors, are alone truly happy. This was the sentiment of Aristides, a noble Athenian; and by living up to it, he was happy. Plato says of him—"Aristides studied to fill Athens with virtue." To have such a line recorded of you, what greater honor could you desire? You are laboring, perhaps, for that which will neither benefit yourselves nor those who come after you, and are never satisfied. Expect but little—strive for less—possess a good heart—and when you are dead, virtue will be reflected from your monumental stone. —Portland Bulletin.

A Curious Claim.—A farmer residing near the line of one of the railways in Ireland, has demanded compensation of the company, for injury which would be done to the milk of his cows by reason of the noise, steam and smoke of the locomotives in their transit! We have heard that thunder will turn milk sour, says the New York Mirror, but we were not before aware that the thundering of a steam engine could be attended with any such result.

Out of Danger!—A Paris journal states that a deputy, condemned to death at Lyons, had attempted suicide, first by poison and then by a knife; "but," adds the editor, "medical assistance being obtained, he is now out of danger, and will to-morrow undergo the sentence of the law!"

A Good Joke.—A petition has been presented to the Canadian Legislature from the colored inhabitants of Toronto, praying that it may be made penal to use toward any of her Majesty's black subjects in Canada the opprobrious epithet of "nigger."

A lawyer, on his death-bed, willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the same liberal class who patronized him.

Victuals & Drink.—Married, in Clay county, N. Y., Mr. James Van der Mees Mary Jane Drink.

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CANTON, Jan. 1846.

Of all the men on the face of the globe, (and I have sojourned among several nations in my life,) I have never seen any equal to the Chinese in the love of money. It is said this people have many idols, and so they have; but they are all worshipped as means to an end; and their worship appears to be narrowed down to that one great ultimate end—riches, and the enjoyment of riches. Every city, and every street; nay, every house of every street, as far as I have seen, has a niche on the side toward the street, dedicated to the god who brings riches. And impious would that man be esteeming, who neglected to light a taper and burn three incense sticks every evening before that all-adored idol. Even now do my ears ring with the exclamation of horror which burst from my landlord, some few nights ago, when on taking possession of the premises, his incense pot was thrown into the street. That landlord now, of his own accord, comes almost every evening to my study, to join in reading the Bible, and uniting in prayer to the true God with the disciples.

The prominent position which the subject of slavery is occupying in the minds of Christians at home, led me to inquire into its existence in this great provincial city—Canton. It seems that among the one million inhabitants which it is said this city contains, there are estimated to be about 100,000 slaves, all of which are females; that is to say, the number of male bondmen is not computed to be beyond one hundred. The reason of this disparity of numbers, is the following: the male slaves in China are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and therefore are not found in the cities; whereas the female slaves are chiefly employed in swelling the harems of the rich. It is not legal in China to have more than one wife, though it is legal to have as many concubines as one can maintain. The former invariably maintains her superiority over the inmates of the inner apartments, not deeming that her rights and privileges are at all invaded by the number of the females who look to her husband for support. The number and beauty of these slaves are limited only by the ability of the owner to support them. I was in a house the other day, the owner of which has from 12 to 14 slaves, besides his wife. Some of them are very pretty, and one of them cost the owner \$5,000. The general average price of a slave, whether male or female, is from \$200 to \$500. When old and unable to work, these slaves are made to act either as door-keeper to the houses of the rich; or like worn-out horses in the streets of New York, they are turned out to beg and die. And as in one case, so in the other, the former owners are not regarded as deserving censure or notice for such abandonment.

The supplies of slaves to meet the demand is, generally speaking, from such sources as the following: A debtor, hard pushed by his creditor, will sometimes sell his wife or children, or even himself, (having no family,) into slavery, to pay his debts. Orphan children left destitute are often sold into slavery, merely to procure their support. Parents or guardians will often sell those under their care, either to get rid of the charge, or to make a little money. There came a very decent woman to my house not long since, very anxious to sell me (what she said was) her own grand-child (2 years old) for the sum of 6 or 8 dollars. Very large numbers of slaves are those who in infancy, or too young to remember, were kidnapped from their friends. For many make it a business to procure young children and maintain them till adult age, either to sell, or make them minister to the carnal appetites of the people.

Chinese slaves are not to be distinguished in color of the skin, in dress, or in any other particular, from freemen; except that when quite young, female slaves generally have their braid of hair wound with a string some 6 or 8 inches from the head, while free girls have the braid tied close to the head. The former, too, generally have large feet, while the latter, except the boat women and the very lowest order of respectable women, have the feet cramped in infancy. Female infanticide in China, about which I have read so much in American newspapers or in books on China, very rarely if ever occurs in Canton. Not only have I never seen a case myself, but I have not seen an intelligent Chinaman who tells me from his own personal knowledge of a case of the kind. Indeed, I suppose infanticide at Canton does not now exist; not because the people are any better than they formerly were—but simply because it is not in the nature of a Chinaman to throw away any thing which can be turned into money, and they all know that a child, male or female, will bring from 10 to 30 dollars, according to its health and beauty.

I have often thought, in connection with this subject, what miserable lives those persons would lead who should come as missionaries to this country, resolved that they would neither touch, taste nor handle anything that was the product of slavery. Not only does a

very great portion of the tea and silks exported to the United States come from the hands of slaves, but in like manner that consumed here, as well as perhaps four-fifths of the food offered for sale, passes through the hands of those who are slaves in the very strongest sense of the term. For, be it understood, that the children to the farthest generations, of a slave, are likewise slaves, until they are bought or liberated from their despotic masters.

The Whole of Oregon.—At the late St. George's dinner, in the city of New York, Mr. BANCROFT, the British Consul, in the course of his remarks, said:

"All of Oregon is not worth half the loss which the apprehension of war respecting it has already produced. Were I not afraid of becoming tedious, I might, from personal experience, give you some idea of the value or the valuelessness (if I might use that word) of the country beyond Lake Huron. [Go on.] Then you must pardon the appearance of egotism. Gentlemen, it was my honorable task, after five years of exposed service, about the upper great lakes and beyond them, to superintend the establishment of the new ranch-towns of 40th parallel of north latitude, at the Lake of the Woods, in the year 1825, and there to erect a monument. I tell you, as a fact, that for the distance of one thousand miles before I reached that point, though I visited numerous posts and forts, as they are called, of the fur traders, between the months of May and October, which are the most favorable to vegetation, I never could obtain one single vegetable—a potato, carrot, turnip, or even a salad—to check the stringent thirst which our salted meat produced, or to allay the apprehension of scurvy. I leave it for you to imagine what luxuries are to be expected by going further."

TAKING IT COOLLY.

The editor of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle thus philosophically considers himself after the late political battle in which the democrats were defeated. If editors generally would do likewise, they would feel better themselves, and particularly gratify their readers:

"The Whigs 'chawed' us up pretty handsomely yesterday! As there isn't any use in crying for spilt milk—and as the pleasant sunshine and fresh dry air this morning, and a fine night's rest, and a delightful breakfast, have begotten a blissful state of philosophy in my mind—we have concluded to give the devil his due, and acknowledge that our opponents played their cards with an adroitness and spirit very rarely equalled. Their majority is an emphatic one. We don't feel any disposition in the world to deny that it is a decided expression of Brooklyn in their favor, and that our leading candidates are 'exflunctified' men. (There! we think we are doing the thing neatly—and next year, we hope our forbearance will be reciprocated by the vanquished then—that's all.)

"It is customary among beaten parties, after the election, to discover a variety of causes why they were beaten. We ourselves have been notified of divers good and sufficient reasons—but we beg leave to be excused from announcing all and any except the first and largest one—and that is that we didn't get enough votes, by a long shot."

A Gamester's Close of Life.—The Church of England Quarterly Review points a moral deduced from the life of a notorious gambler known in England as "Riley of Bath," to all persons who are or may be induced to engage in this unlawful and dishonorable profession. Riley was both accomplished and gifted, and he for a time lived a life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance. He was the companion of sovereigns; he squandered money with a profusion amounting to incessant, and won it by a good fortune that seemed connected with the supernatural. He ran a brief course of dazzling splendor; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became unlucky, and found fortune, wealth, and friends desert him. At length the once possessor of millions was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished, and penniless; and finally, he who had feasted emperors and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the miserable alleys of the great metropolis.

Divorce Annulled.—A case has occurred in Michigan, which is likely to give employment to the lawyers. A gentleman applied for, and obtained from the proper Court, a divorce from the chains of matrimony. He used his freedom as most people do, who have been once married—he went straightway and was again married. Shortly afterwards, his wife returned from a neighboring State, and finding how things had gone, applied to the Court to annul the divorce granted to her husband. The Court heard her plea, and like a gallant Court, granted her request. The husband is now likely to have trouble in the criminal side of the Court, under the charge of bigamy.

The lead mines of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, are capable of producing more lead than all Europe.

The following important intelligence was issued in an extra from this Office on Tuesday morning last:—

Painful News from the Army of Occupation.

GEN. TAYLOR SURROUNDED!

THE WAR COMMENCED!

SURPRISE AND DEFEAT OF A COMPANY OF DRAGOONS!

The steamer Galveston arrived at N. Orleans, on the 2d inst. bringing intelligence that Gen. Taylor was surrounded by the Mexicans! All communication was cut off with Point Isabel, where the provisions and stores of the army were—and Gen. Taylor had not more than 10 days provisions. It was feared that Point Isabel would be taken, as it was but poorly defended. Capt. Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, was sent out with his command, Capt. Hardee, Lieut. Kane and Mason, 10 sergeants and corporals, and 50 men, to reconnoitre the Mexicans who had crossed the river, when he was surrounded by 200 Mexicans, and charging to escape, was killed, with Lieut. Kane, and 13 others. The rest of the party was captured.

Gen. Taylor has sent on expresses for immediate aid from Louisiana and Texas—and volunteers are already on their way from New Orleans. The Mexican army is estimated at 10,000, well equipped with fine artillery. The Governor of Louisiana has appointed Gen. Smith to the command of the troops to reinforce the army. The Legislature passed a bill by acclamation appropriating \$100,000 for the payment of the troops. New Orleans was in great excitement.

The Committee of Military Affairs at Washington, had a meeting on Sunday afternoon, and determined to urge yesterday the immediate passage of a bill for 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating \$10,000,000 for the war. The President would also send in a message yesterday.

Immediately on receipt of the news at Washington, on Sunday evening, Gen. WORTH called on the Secretary of War, and inquired whether any action had been taken on his resignation? He was replied to in the negative, when he instantly withdrew it, and volunteered to return to the camp. He left Washington yesterday.

The two companies of artillery at Fort M'Henry, have received orders to proceed forthwith to the seat of war.

"We feel for our brave fellows in their dangerous position—and we fear they have not called for aid in time."

THE CITY OF MATAMORAS.

As this is the anticipated battle ground, opposite which Gen. Taylor is encamped, the following description of the city from a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune may prove interesting:

Matamoras is an old Spanish city containing about 7000 inhabitants, and is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Rio Grande, within its folds, so that its front and rear are both on the river. Seen from the American side, it has every appearance of being an American town. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and appear to be lined with many varieties of shade trees, which give the town an air of coolness and render its appearance very inviting. Many of the buildings are built of brick, and in the modern style of architecture. The Cathedral, market, and buildings occupied by the military, are among the finest. The town formerly contained double its present number of inhabitants, and was a place of some importance. This rapid decline is owing to their internal commotions and the growing indolence of the people. The citizens are all under the rule of the military, and are obliged to provide for them. The military is supreme, and the orders of their General (Mejia) are law.

The city has several fortifications, armed with guns of different calibres, and a force of 5 or 600 men is kept in them constantly. Since our arrival they have increased their force to nearly 3000 men, and have been working night and day upon the defences of the place. They have thrown up several batteries which bear upon our camp, and we are quietly waiting for them to give us a ball. Should they favor us we shall return the compliment with a series of them, for the Spanish are very particular in matters of etiquette. Our camp is directly opposite the town, and 800 yards from their batteries. We are engaged in throwing up a field work, constructing gun batteries, and taking such precautions as are necessary to enable us to maintain our position. This seems important, since our intercourse with them is entirely prohibited by the Mexican authorities, and their attitude is decidedly hostile.

There is residing at Belleville, Canada, a man named Wm. Ketcheson, 67 years old, who has now living six sons and two daughters, seventy-two grand-children, sixty-eight great grand-children, and one great great grand-child.

"If you assist a man in cheating others, don't be a bit surprised if he cheats you in return."

THE WAR BEGUN!

On our first page will be found important intelligence from our army in Texas, which we published in an extra on Tuesday morning last. The subjoined account, copied from the New Orleans Picayune of May 2, gives a more detailed account, and embraces the principal particulars of the state of affairs in that quarter.

Deplorable News from the Army.

Colonel Charles Doane arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, from Brazos Santiago, which place he left on the 28th ult., in the steam schooner Augusta. Sixty miles west of the S. W. Pass he was transferred to the steamer Galveston. He is the bearer of important despatches from Gen. Taylor, and of a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments. The previous news received, that the Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, is fully confirmed, and a detachment of American troops has been cut off. But for the details, we refer to the following account of operations kindly furnished by Colonel Doane.

On Thursday evening, the 23d April, Gen. Taylor received information that a body of the Mexican army had crossed to the east side of the Rio Grande, at a point some twenty miles above his encampment. Early on the following morning, he despatched Captains Thornton and Hardee, of the second regiment of Dragoons, with a detachment of seventy men, to examine the country above, and Captain Kerr, of the same regiment, with a company to examine the country below the encampment. The latter returned to camp without having made any discovery of Mexicans.

The former, however, fell in with what he considered to be a scouting party of the enemy, but which proved to be the advance guard of a very strong body of the enemy, who were posted in the chaparral, immediately in the rear of Gen. Taylor's camp. Captain Thornton, contrary to the advice of his Mexican guide, charged upon the guard, who retreated towards the main body, followed by Capt. Thornton, when in an instant, he found himself and command surrounded by the enemy, who fired upon him, killing, as it is supposed, Capt. Thornton, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, and some sixteen of the men, and taking Capt. Hardee, and the remainder of the command prisoners. The Mexican commander sent into Gen. Taylor's camp a cart, with a soldier badly wounded, with a message that he had no travelling hospital with him, and could not, therefore, render the soldier the assistance which his situation required.

It is supposed that the detachment of the enemy on the east side of the Rio Grande consists of at least 2500 men, under the command of Cols. Carasco and Carabajal, both old and experienced officers, and that their object is to cut off all communication between Gen. Taylor and Point Isabel, the depot of provisions. In the execution of this object, they have fully succeeded, and have thereby placed the American army in a most dangerous position, as it will be utterly impossible for Gen. Taylor, with the limited number of men now under his command, say 2300, to force his way through the dense chaparral, in which the enemy are already strongly posted.

On the 22d, Gen. Taylor received from Gen. Ampudia, by means of a flag of truce, a communication in very offensive terms, complaining of his having blockaded the Rio Grande; to which he replied that Gen. Ampudia had himself been the cause of the blockade, in having expressly declared that unless Gen. Taylor commenced his retreat behind the Nececes within twenty-four hours after his displaying his flag upon the left bank of the Rio Grande, he would consider war as being declared, and would act accordingly. Gen. Taylor furthermore stated that he would receive no further communications from the Mexican commander, unless couched in language more respectful towards the Government and people of the United States.

Gen. Taylor's position, in the rear of Matamoras, is sufficiently strong to withstand successfully an attack of the whole Mexican force, and commands the town, which, with the batteries already mounted, could be razed to the ground in an hour's time. Gen. Taylor has in camp full rations for fifteen days, which he thinks can be made to last thirty days, by which time he is in hopes to receive large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana, upon each of which States he has made a requisition for the immediate equipment and transportation to Point Isabel of four full regiments of militia. It is thought by the superior officers of Gen. Taylor's Army that 20,000 men will be required within a very short period, as it is well known that the Mexican army is daily receiving large reinforcements from the interior. It was supposed by the American officers that Gen. Arista reached Matamoras on the evening of the 22d ult. with a brigade; but up to the period of the writer's leaving camp, no communication had been received by Gen. Taylor from Gen. Arista.

[Subsequently to his leaving the Camp on the 26th ult. Col. Doane learned that Gen. Arista addressed a polite note to Gen. Taylor informing him that he, Arista, had assumed the command of the Mexican forces.]

At Point Isabel great fears were entertained of a night attack, which from the present exposed situation of that post could not be otherwise than successful if conducted with energy. The post is defended by Major Monroe, with a detachment of 500 artillerymen. There are also

at the post about 200 armed wagoners and 50 laborers under the orders of the Quartermaster, and some 100 citizens furnished with arms by the U. S. Ordnance officer, organized under the command of Capt. Perkins, and denominated the Frontier Guards. A company of 50 Mexican cavalry were seen on the night of the 26th within five miles of Point Isabel. They were supposed to be a corps of observation.

The principal officers known to be in command of the Mexican forces, are Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia & Canales, Cols. Carasco and Carabajal; all men of talent.

The extra of the Galveston News says that requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi for troops, though our own informant says nothing of this. The News supposes that Gen. Taylor would open his fire upon Matamoras, the morning of the 28th ultimo.

The distances to be traversed by the earliest aid that can reach Point Isabel are as follows:

From Galveston by the outside route, 320 miles	
From Galveston by the inside route, 336 "	
From New Orleans by river Mississippi and coastwise to Point Isabel, 802 "	
From New Orleans to Galveston, 482 "	
From Matamoras to the bar of the Rio Grande, by the course of the river, about 70 "	

The stupidity of our Government in sending Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, and opposite to Matamoras, where he assumed a threatening attitude, is quite without parallel. With only twenty-one hundred and fifty men, too! What the object was I cannot imagine. An army of ten thousand men will now be necessary to maintain our position on the Rio Grande, and a probable expense of twenty millions of dollars will be incurred before this awful blunder can be remedied.

[The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Fitzpatrick, of Florida, a gentleman of high character and good military name, who is serving under Col. Twiggs as a volunteer.]

Gen. Taylor is about to be surrounded and cut off from his supplies at Point Isabel, which is twenty-seven miles distant. The Mexicans have a force of from two to three thousand on this side of the river, and their destination is doubtless Point Isabel, where there is not more than four hundred men of all descriptions. You will believe me when I tell you that this army will have the d—dest hardest fighting that ever any army had in this world, and unless reinforcements are largely and speedily sent to its assistance, it must be cut off, as the enemy are in great force, and I fear have been very much underrated. I tell you, sir, the enemy have been entirely underrated, and this army has put itself in a trap, and is cut off (or about to be so) from its supplies.

I am here with Col. Twiggs as an amateur, and I shall stick to it till I am killed or taken prisoner.

Yours, truly,
R. FITZPATRICK.

Important from Washington.—Message of the President.

When the news arrived at Washington on Saturday night, of the critical situation of Gen. Taylor, a Cabinet Council was held, and various orders were issued during Sunday from the public offices. Among other steps taken, all the remaining disposable force of the army has been ordered to the "seat of war."

On Monday, the President of the U. S. sent into Congress the following important Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations and the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1815, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States, for their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present convictions of the condition of affairs up to this time than by referring you to that communication. The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last, to seek a re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results.

In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injury which we have suffered from Mexico, and which had been accumulated during the period of more than 20 years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An Envoy of the U. S. repaired to Mexico, with full powers to adjust every existing difference, but though present on the Mexican soil by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him, or listen to his propositions, but after a long continued series of menaces, have at last invaded

our territory, and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made on the 13th of October, in 1815, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican Government would receive an Envoy from the U. States, entrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Governments, with the assurance that, should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately dispatched to Mexico. The Mexican Minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion, pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of November, 1815, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Mexico, and was entrusted with full powers to adjust both the question of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens naturally blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question, in any correct view of the subject, involved that of the other. I could not for a moment entertain the idea that the claims of our much injured and long suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed or separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city; but the Government of Gen. Herrera was then tottering to its fall: the revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the U. S. and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The Government of Gen. Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our Minister, but it yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably expressed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 21st of December last, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, Gen. Herrera yielded the Government to Gen. Paredes, without a struggle, and on the 30th of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little or no part in the contest; and thus the supreme power of Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader. Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the Government of Gen. Paredes, and asked to be officially received by him. There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the Government of Gen. Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our Minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by Gen. Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor. But the Government of Gen. Paredes owes its existence to a military revolution by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted.

The form of Government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered. Under these circumstances Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my directions, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 1st of March last, asking to be received by that Government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. The Minister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the Government and people of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our Envoy but to demand his passports, and return to his own country.

Thus the Government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official acts in October last to receive and accredit an American Envoy, violated their pledge, their plighted faith, and refused the offer of the peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection, enhanced by a manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the envoy who came, because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it, as our envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers—our envoy had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our proposition for settlement was unreasonable; permission was not even given our envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable

terms of their suggestion; the Mexican Government refused all negotiations, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that upon the earnest appeal, both of the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position between the Nececes and the Del Norte. This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexicans, for which extensive military preparation had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the U. S. to annex herself to our Union, and under these circumstances, it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil. This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information as rendered it probable that the Mexican Government would not receive our envoy.

Meantime, Texas, by the final act of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its action of Dec. 19, 1836, had declared the Rio Del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nececes. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of Annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional Districts. Our own Congress had moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved Dec. 31st, 1815, recognized the country beyond the Nececes as a part of our territory by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer to reside within that district has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became therefore of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly on the 13th of January last instructions were issued to the General in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte.

This river, which is the southwestern boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion has been threatened. Upon it, and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government.

In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthy military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and more abundant supply of provisions, as water, fuel and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of troops to Del Norte was made by the commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was especially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The Army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite to Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field works. A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, 30 miles in the rear of the encampment. The selection of his position was necessarily confined to the judgment of the General in command.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude on the 12th of April. Gen. Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within 21 hours, and to retire beyond the Nececes river, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands announced that arms and arms alone must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 21st April. On that day Gen. Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to General Taylor, that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A party of dragoons of 63 men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp, up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed or were preparing to cross the river, became engaged with a large body of these troops, and after a short affair, in which some 16 were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender. The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remain unredressed; and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling to force the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them; whilst the appeals through their own government for redress have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such

an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will, upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself, thought proper to unite its destinies with our own. She has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and in official proclamation, and in manifestos, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the meantime we have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted, even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war. As war exists, and notwithstanding efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, as a precautionary measure against invasion or threatened invasion, authorizing Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers not from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. And corresponding letters were addressed to the respective Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated, and in January last, soon after the incorporation of Texas into our Union of States, Gen. Taylor was further authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the Executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion, or to secure the country against apprehended invasion.

On the second day of March he was again reminded, in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed, to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need. War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, General Taylor, pursuant to authority invested in him, by my directions, has called on the Governor of Texas for 4 regiments of State troops, two to be mounted and two to serve on foot; and on the Governor of Louisiana for 4 regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights, and the defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress, to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hasten the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers, to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

A volunteer force, is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted, that a number far beyond that required, would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend, that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

Most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire, not only to terminate the hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and with this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our Envoy to Mexico and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and so much of the correspondence between that Envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding on the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, May 11th, 1846.

The House of Representatives, after some debate, passed a bill by a vote of 124 to 14, recognizing the existence of WAR between the U. States and Mexico, and for the purpose of prosecuting said War to a speedy and successful termination, authorizing the President to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the U. States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, to serve for 12 months, or to the end of the war—to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, and equip and man such merchant vessels and steamboats as may be converted into armed vessels, fit for the public service, and in such number as he may deem necessary—and appropriating ten millions of dollars towards carrying the provisions of the act into effect.

The news on the passage of the bill were: Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Ashmun Cum-

son, Daniel P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Tilden, Vance.—44.]

On Tuesday, the Senate took up the bill from the House, and a very important debate arose. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Mangum, and others were for striking out the preamble, which recognized the existence of a war—they would vote for men and measures to meet the present exigency; but Mr. Calhoun remarked that he wanted further information with respect to the intentions of Mexico—that the doctrine of assuming that there is actual war between two nations, merely because there had been a collision on the frontier, was monstrous—if carried out, it would place it in the power of a corporal's guard to involve two great nations in a war—and rather than vote for such a preamble, recognizing the existence of a war, he would plunge a dagger into his breast. A very interesting debate followed—and finally at half past 7 o'clock, the House bill passed by a vote of yeas 49, nays 2, with some unimportant amendments—which the House concurred in at 9 o'clock.

A bill increasing the rank and file of the army, making an addition to the present regular army of about 7,000 men, has passed both Houses.

The National Intelligencer, remarking on the painful news from the Army, says:

"We trust, too, (with the 'Union,') that 'our soldiers in General TAYLOR's camp are safe;' and we will not doubt that Congress will, with unanimous consent, make immediate and most liberal provision to defray every expense that may attend the rescue of our little army from disgrace, and our gallant friends and fellow-citizens from the peril to which they have been thus unnecessarily, if not heedlessly, exposed. But it is not upon the ground, taken by the Government paper, that 'American blood has been shed upon American soil,' that we invoke the immediate interposition of Congress; because it is, to say no more of it at this moment, a disputed fact, affirmed by the Government paper, indeed, but denied by all history and all record evidence, that the boundary of the province of Texas ever did extend westward of the Nececes. No, it is upon no such narrow and untenable ground that we invite prompt and decisive action on the part of Congress. It is enough that our flag and our countrymen are in danger. At every hazard, and without regard to cost or consequence, they must be succored and sustained, wherever planted or marched. Upon such a question as that there can be no difference of opinion.

But, whilst Congress is making such provision for the safety of the army, we trust they will not fail of the duty which the blood of their fellow-citizens, crying out from the ground, imperiously demands of them, to inquire why, and for what purposes, this army was marched to the Rio Grande, and there placed in menacing array against the forces of a nation with whom this Government is (or was) at peace, and, at the time, engaged in diplomatic intercourse? Was not this an act of war? That it was so, nothing has prevented the public press and Members in both Houses from heretofore openly declaring but an unwillingness to aggravate the difficulty, and thus precipitate a result which has come, alas! too soon for humanity, for justice, and for peace! Blood having been shed, there is no longer reason for delaying inquiry—By what authority, superior to the Constitution, we have become involved in War, the beginning of which we now see, but the end of which no man can foretell!"

The following is the latest of the series of letters from General TAYLOR which were communicated to Congress on Monday last, in connexion with the President's Message on the subject of our relations with Mexico. It contains, we believe, the latest official intelligence from our army on the Rio Grande:

Headquarters Army of Occupation.

Camp near Matamoras, (Texas,) April 26, 1846.
Sir: I have respectfully to report that General Arista arrived in Matamoras on the 24th instant, and assumed the chief command of the Mexican troops. On the same day he addressed me a communication, conceived in courteous terms, but saying that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A translation of his note and copy of my reply will be transmitted the moment they can be prepared. I dispatch this by an express which is now waiting.

I regret to report that a party of dragoons sent out by me on the 21st instant, to watch the course of the river above on this bank, became engaged with a very large force of the enemy, and, after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender. Not one of the party has returned, except a wounded man sent in this morning by the Mexican commander, so that I cannot report with confidence the particulars of the engagement or the fate of the officers, except that Captain Hardee was known to be a prisoner and unhurt.—Captain Thornton and Lieutenants Mason and Kane were the other officers. The party was sixty-three strong.

Hostilities may now be considered as commenced, and I have this day deemed it necessary to call upon the Governor of Texas for four regiments of volunteers—two to be mounted and two to serve on foot. As some delay must occur in collecting these troops, I have also desired the Governor of Louisiana to send out four regiments of infantry, as soon as practicable.—This will constitute an auxiliary force of nearly five thousand men, which will be required to prosecute the war with energy and carry it, as it should be, into the enemy's country.

I trust the Department will approve my course in this matter, and will give the necessary orders to the staff departments for the supply of this large additional force.

If a law could be passed authorizing the President to raise volunteers for twelve months, it would be of the greatest importance for a service so protracted as this.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Private File, for General U. S. A. Comdg. Army of Occupation, Rio Grande, D. C.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
Monday, May 18th, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

War with Mexico.

By the intelligence in our paper to-day, it will be seen that we have been plunged at once into a War with Mexico—that hostilities have commenced—and that the whole country is in a high state of excitement. The "War Bill," giving the whole military and naval power of the U. States, into the hands of the President, it will be seen in the preceding page, has passed both Houses of Congress, and been approved by the President—so that the beginning of the predicted evils arising from the Annexation of Texas has exhibited itself—when and how they will terminate, it remains for time to tell.

In the Senate, on the motion to strike out the preamble of the Bill, which declared the existence of war, the vote was 18 for, 28 against.—When the Bill was on its final passage, Messrs. Mangum, J. M. Clayton and Dayton said they had made up their mind to vote for the bill, but they entered their most solemn protest against the hasty declaration of the preamble, about the existence of war, and asked the Senate that that protest might be entered on the journal. The final vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Albertson, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Dix, Houston, Jarnagin, Jennings, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Morehead, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sumner, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Sturgeon, Taylor, Upham, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Thos. Clayton and John Davis—2.

Senators Berrien, Calhoun and Evans, were in their seats, but would not vote. The other members, whose names do not appear in the yeas and nays, were absent. When Mr. Crittenden's name was called, he voted "ay," except the preamble." So also did Mr. Upham.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday has the following editorial on the subject of this Bill:

WAR WITH MEXICO DECLARED!

Our readers will learn, nineteenth of this month, with well-founded alarm and dismay, that the Congress of the United States have adopted the War with the Republic of Mexico, in which the President has, without their consent or authority, involved the country; and that all the best interests of this people are staked upon the hazard of the die! We do not mean of course the hazard of a fierce and bloody War with Mexico, though that will in all probability be found to be no child's play; but the imminent hazard of bringing on a general War, by which, even in the heated imaginations of those who look upon War as synonymous with Glory, we cannot expect to be gainers, but inevitably and enormously losers in every sense, the entire destruction of our widely extended commerce being among the smallest of the items to be taken into the estimate.

But the loss far more to be deplored than the highest aggregate of all such losses, is that to which we find ourselves exposed by this additional evidence of the feebleness of the Constitution of the United States, which has already become a mere dead letter whenever it comes in conflict with Executive power, or a party purpose in Congress.

This is not the time, however, to pursue with the requisite calmness the train of thoughts into which the events of the two last days are calculated to lead us. The business is done; it will now and henceforward be the business of all good men who still retain an interest in public affairs to unite their counsels and their efforts to repair it, so far as repair of it is possible, and to mitigate the evils before us by every means in their power.

Volunteers for the Rio Grande.

Several of the volunteer companies of Philadelphia have tendered their services to the President to march at a moment's warning to Mexico. The Harrisburg Rifle has done the same. The 53d Regiment, Baltimore, also, and many others in different parts of the country.

Twelve companies of U. S. Artillery, which have been stationed along the Atlantic Coast, have been ordered to embark immediately for the "seat of war."

Four companies of U. S. Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, are also on their march for Texas.

New Orleans, at our last accounts, was like a military camp, arising from the beating up for volunteers, and the excitement arising therefrom. But 1200 had as yet come forward, and it was thought the Governor would be obliged to resort to a draft to obtain the number of troops required. Some of the companies had already embarked for the seat of war. Troops had also gone from Mobile, and various other quarters. Tennessee, it is said, will turn out strong.

American Vessels in the Gulf.

The following American vessels of war are at present in the Gulf, and will no doubt proceed to blockade the entire Gulf coast, when they learn that hostilities have commenced: The flag ship Cumberland, Com. Conner, the Potomac, Raritan, John Adams, St. Marys, Lawrence, steamer Mississippi, and schr. Flirt. There is also a strong naval force on the western coast of Mexico.

Messrs. Savary and Co. from New York, Philadelphia, have received an order from the Government for the immediate supply of the arms and accoutrements for the army.

DECLARATION OF WAR!

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.
Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act bearing date this day, that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States;"

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do especially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto; and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have been forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington on the 13th day of May, 1846, and of the Independence of the U. States the seventeenth. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President, JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

The last mails bring us intelligence of movements in all quarters, both military and naval. Several vessels which were in the Gulf, have sailed to await Gen. Taylor's orders. We have dates to the 2d of May, from Point Isabel. It was still safe, although all communication with Gen. Taylor's army was cut off by the Mexicans. They were making every preparation to defend the Point—there were about 350 men there that could be depended on. The Texas volunteers, it was supposed, would be the first to reach Isabel.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.

An immense meeting of the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, was held in Independence Square on Wednesday last. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Swift, (who presided,) Col. Browne, Josiah Randall, Col. Pate, Col. Lee, B. H. Brewster, Gen. Smith, and Judge Conrad. Resolutions were adopted, pledging themselves to preserve the honor of the country, and to make common cause with our government against any and every nation with which it may be brought into collision.

Nearly fifty printers enrolled themselves in Senator Marks' volunteer company at New Orleans, to march for the "seat of war." And what shows their disinterestedness and patriotism, is the fact that they were receiving at the time from \$18 to \$25 a week, each, in the establishments to which they were attached.—This shows the "stuff that typos are made of."

A Vagrant from Gettysburg.

A boy, aged 14 years, was found strolling about the streets of Baltimore on Monday night last, without a home, and was taken up and sent to the almshouse. He gave his name as Edward Thompson, and says he is from Gettysburg, and left home at the instance of his mother, who told him to "find a place."

The steamer Boreas was entirely consumed by fire on the 4th inst., in the Missouri river. No lives were lost—but her whole cargo, which was large, and about \$50,000 in gold dust and specie, belonging to some passengers on board, was destroyed. The Boreas was a new boat, and cost \$20,000.

Two little boys (twins) sons of Mr. Elton, tobaccoist, Philadelphia, were run over one day last week, by the West Chester cars. One was killed instantly, his head smashed flat—the other had both legs dreadfully crushed, one limb almost entirely cut off. The affliction of the parents is heart-rending to contemplate.

Capital Punishment abolished in Michigan.

We learn with pleasure, that a bill to abolish Punishment by Death, has passed both Houses of the Michigan Legislature, by a large majority.

Methodist Bishops.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has elected to be Bishops the Rev. Dr. Wm. CAPERS, of the South Carolina Conference, and the Rev. Dr. ROBERT PATEN, of the Tennessee Conference.

An affray took place on Wednesday night, at a tavern in Baltimore, between John Dull, aged 18, and J. W. Lednum, aged 22, which resulted in the death of the latter, from a stab with a dirk-knife by Dull.

Railroad Accident.

On Friday afternoon week, a serious accident occurred about 27 miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A loose rail struck the locomotive and threw it off the track, and the three foremost cars rushing one on the other received great damage. There were 200 passengers, who were not at all injured. Two or three of the hands were slightly injured, and one of the breakmen, named Webb, had his thighs so much hurt, that it was found necessary to amputate one. He was upwards of an hour fastened immovably in the situation in which he received his wounds, before he could be extricated.

Terrible Explosion.

On Thursday morning last the steam boiler in the extensive Iron Foundry of Mr. Watson, on the south side of the basin, Baltimore, exploded, killing Mr. John Eden, the engineer, and injuring another person very much. The building, which was a large one, was shattered to pieces—bricks, stone, and iron were hurled about by the force of the explosion, and even a shed 20 yards off was unroofed. The number of hands employed was about 150, who at the time were at breakfast, or the loss of life would have been awful. The loss of the building machinery, patterns, &c., is estimated at \$20,000—absolutely throwing out of business a number of hands out of employ. Mr. Watson was absent at the time in Virginia, in a party for the purpose of visiting the mines.

Melancholy Affair.

On Thursday morning last, as two of the keepers of the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore, were entering the room of a colored patient, named M'Hard, the latter, in a paroxysm of madness, seized a piece from a bedstead, and struck one of them, injuring him severely. He then rushed out, and passing one of the inmates, named Higgins, struck him on the back of the head with such force as to kill him immediately. Further on he met another, named Law, whom he struck, and who also died immediately. He then passed into the yard, where he was surrounded by the keepers, and finally captured by being caught in the breast upon a hay fork which one of the assistants caught up as the black rushed upon him with the club.

Mexico and the United States.—

Probable English Interference.—The Philadelphia Evening News says:—"A letter received at Washington recently, by a respectable gentleman, from a merchant in Vera Cruz, dated April 2, in which he remarked that the movements of the Mexican army towards Texas would depend upon advice then expected from England, and which reached there shortly afterwards; whereupon the signal for these operations were given, and the result is now before the world. It is argued from this strong fact that Great Britain is an actor before the scenes in this attempt of Mexico."

According to the New Orleans Delta a highly respectable gentleman of that city received a letter from Gen. Taylor on the 2d inst., in which he (Gen. T.) expresses great confidence that he can hold his position against any force the Mexicans can bring against him, until he receives reinforcements. He expresses no uneasiness at the result.

Lieut. Porter.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says:—"The mother of Lieut. Porter, the wife of the late Com. Porter, resides at Chester, and we understand is in great distress respecting the loss of her gallant son on the plains of Texas. The sympathies of every parent are with her, and a nation mourns the loss of a brave officer; the brave descendant of the most chivalrous of seamen, the embodiment of true courage."

A letter from Washington says that "the interior of the immense building for the National Fair is being elegantly and tastefully fitted up. I am informed that it is the intention of the Managers to have in attendance five hundred Lowell Girls from Massachusetts. So much has been said by the Southern members of Congress about the sickly looks and the skeleton forms of the operatives of the North, that it is deemed advisable to seize the coming opportunity to give a tangible contradiction to the same, by the 'appearance of the witnesses in court.' The sight of so many beautiful girls, will be a wonderfully powerful argument with the Locos who have not yet provided themselves with wives.—This morning a certain single member of my acquaintance, from the Senate, who has all along been fighting the 'Tariff bill' of 1812, declared that he will go and view all the girls, and if he finds them as beautiful as they are represented, he will forever hold his peace. The Whigs could not have hit upon a more powerful argument against the new 'Tariff bill.'"

Awful Disaster at Sea.—The Swedish sloop of war Charles Krona, from Havana for Sweden, was upset in a squall off Matanzas on the 3d inst., and immediately sunk—carrying down to a watery grave ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN SOULS! Seventeen of the crew managed to keep afloat by clinging to spars, &c., and were afterwards picked up by the barque Swan and carried into Philadelphia. The only officer saved was Lieut. A. M. Thersmeden. Lieutenants Snevin, Bilt and Beyestrobe are lost.

FRESHET ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Loss of Life.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that a great freshet took place at Pottsville, on Saturday evening week. On the Schuylkill Navigation, some locks and dams in the neighborhood of Pottsville are represented as being seriously injured; and in connection with the Reading Railroad, it is said there were portions of the Mill creek and other lateral roads so injured as to leave no doubt but that some temporary suspension of their usefulness must be experienced.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger at Pottsville states that a number of lives have been lost in that vicinity, several persons having been swept into the river by the sudden rush of rivers of water from the mountains. Most of the bridges on the Mine hill railway are swept away; six bridges also on the Mill Creek road. The Schuylkill valley road has escaped, and all its branches, except that at Bellmont, where considerable damage is done. The whole fixtures of Lawson's colliery, at the head of Mill Creek, are swept away. The canal locks, of course, are excepted; at least a month will be required to reconstitute them. It is now out of the question for the canal to be opened before some time in August.

The Ledger also learns by a passenger, who arrived from Pottsville on Monday afternoon, that the damage between Port Clinton and that place, on the public works, is very extensive. Approaching Port Clinton, he observed several canal locks entirely submerged, the embankments of the canal washed away, and at one place a lock was carried off, leaving but one of the walls standing.—The damage to the Schuylkill navigation, in his opinion, is very great.

Clark's Ferry Bridge Burnt!

We learn that the Bridge at Clark's Ferry, which was nearly finished, took fire from the sparks of a small steamboat, which plies there, on Thursday evening, and was entirely destroyed. This is another serious loss to the State.

New Orleans papers of the 8th, received on Friday night, furnish no intelligence from the seat of war later than given in our paper to-day. The Governor of Louisiana was obliged to resort to a draft, not enough of volunteers having enrolled themselves. There was a rumor that vessels were fitting out at New Orleans to sail as privateers under the Mexican flag against our commerce.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday night, says that the Insurance Offices in Baltimore issue their policies with the war risk, and that many sailors have refused, in the present aspect of affairs, to go to sea in the merchant service, apprehensive of being captured by privateers and buccaniers under the Mexican flag.

Letters from Yucatan mention that the people of Southern Mexico, in imitation of Yucatan, were concentrating their efforts, in union with the Congress of Yucatan, for a grand revolutionary movement against the military despots of the centre. The Congress of Yucatan had refused to entertain any proposition from Parades, and a courier, whom he had sent to Merida, to request only 300 troops, had narrowly escaped with his life.

Rev. Charles T. Torrey.

This individual, who has been confined in the Maryland Penitentiary for some time, for enticing away slaves, died of consumption on Saturday afternoon week. His remains were conveyed to his home in the north.

An old lady named Mrs. Mary Kremer, was run over by the cars on Thursday evening, near Baltimore, and killed instantly. She was about 60 years of age.

The whole of the American Army in front of Matanzas does not exceed 2400 men.

The Richmond papers announce the death of Judge Saxson, of that city. He was attacked by paralysis on Monday last, and died on Wednesday night.

War—War.—The President, by his Message to Congress, declares that the country is in a STATE OF WAR. Mr. Calhoun does not agree with the President. Of course, there is but one path for the citizens to pursue. If, by any means, the nation is involved in war, it is the duty of the citizens to stand by their country. The citizens may deal with their rulers for misconduct, but they must not the less deal with a foreign foe; and the government of the country, weak as its administration, must depend upon them, we are sure.—U. S. Gazette.

Lieut. PORTER, who met his death on the Rio Grande, had been but a short time married. His wife is a daughter of Major BENJAMIN LLOYD BEALL, formerly of Washington, who is now in command of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons in Texas. Mrs. BEALL and daughter are at Fort Washita, the late station of Major B., where they had been left by their husbands but a short time ago.

A number of advertisements, &c., have been unavoidably omitted this week, which will be attended to in our next.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

A gentleman of a scrupulous habit, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease.—One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of his hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as hollow and porous as a honeycomb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE, and having taken six bottles, is now PERFECTLY CURED.—Public Ledger.

This Alternative operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 12
Wheat,	90 to 1 00
Rye,	70 to 75
Corn,	58 to 60
Oats,	38 to 40
Beef Cattle,	6 50 to 7 50
Pork,	4 25 to 4 50

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Mr. HENRY J. FRANK, Editor of the "Republican Compiler," Gettysburg, to Miss LUCY B. daughter of Mr. Ezra Dill, deceased, of Fredeburg, Md.

On Thursday the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Gierke, Mr. SAMUEL BOHRER to Miss A. S. DILL, daughter of Fredericktown, Md.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Martin Lohr, Mr. GEORGE C. SEYMOUR, of the Little Lane Church, near the United Brethren in Christ, to Miss ELIZA ANN SEYMOUR—wife of this country.

On the 10th inst. Mr. SEAN M'KEE, widow of Thomas M'Kee, deceased, of Liberty town, died at 75 years.

On Friday last, after a long illness, Mr. DANIEL KATZ, of Meriden township.

On Saturday last, Mr. JACOB STROCKEN, son of Cumberland township, aged 45 years 11 months and 10 days.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

In consequence of the present law, the business as well as the labor of the Office having greatly increased, the Post Master at Gettysburg is under the necessity of restricting the reception and delivery of correspondence to business hours. This is the construction given by the Department at Washington. The Office then, in future, will be opened at 7 in the morning, and closed precisely at 8 o'clock in the evening. Those who wish their letters to be mailed by the next morning mails, will deposit them before 8 P. M.

C. N. BERLUCHY, P. M.

May 18.

WHEATFIELD INN,

Howard Street, Baltimore.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN to attend to the Office of the WHEATFIELD INN. One acquainted with the duties of the business preferred. Address,

JOHN MINTOSH,
Wheatfield Inn, Baltimore.

May 18.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Parr, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of JACOB PARR, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Hanover, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL BUCHER,
Adm'r de bonis non.

May 18.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Parr, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of GEORGE PARR, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Hanover, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL BUCHER,
Adm'r de bonis non.

May 18.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Pottsville Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

ONE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treas'r.

May 1, 1846. [11]

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, &c.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

payable on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

May 11.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the "Gettysburg and Pottsville Turnpike Company," will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 9th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Pres't.

May 11.

THE LADIES.

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LAWNS, BAREGES, BALZARINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

Shawls & Bonnets.

Has a Large Lot of those large and beautiful BRIDGE SHAWLS, Satin Striped, and Plaid—various shades; also another supply of New Style.

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

Bonnets, Ribbons & Flowers.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Parasols, Parasollettes and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Clark, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE CLARK, late of East Berlin, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said town, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

J. H. AULBACH, Ex'r.

May 4.

DOMESTICS.

Wishing to buy Domestic Goods, can buy them of R. W. M'SHERRY, as cheap as at any other Store in Town.

May 4.

Welsh, Mann & Delavan's

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS!



LATE of the Park Theatre, New York, and the National Amphitheatre, Philadelphia. Comprising upwards of 120 NEW AND WONDERFUL JAMES W. HANCKER, Agent. Will exhibit in Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th inst. ONE DAY ONLY!

The Great Equestrian Cavalcade will be preceded by the celebrated Brass Band, composing 17 Musicians in an elegant and costly Chariot, drawn by Ten Cream Colored Horses!

The truly imposing entrance of this noble and magnificent procession Cavalcade, must at once strike every beholder with the highest admiration, the surpassing beauty of the thorough bred horses, the gorgeously appointed car, and the admirably decorated wagons, the designs and gilding of which are by the most distinguished artists, compels a comparison that at once places this establishment at the head and front of every public Circus. A large fortune has been expended in the accessories and equipments proper to the scenes and acts presented, by the superior artists picked and chosen from a host of stars, in order to render this the first, best, and most superior Equestrian Establishment, in this or any other country in the world. The great water pavilion tent, superbly furnished, will be 20,000 square feet in its dimensions, and will with ease contain 3000 persons, who may view every performance clearly and distinctly.—Amongst the performers will be found

J. J. NATHAN,

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 5th day of May, 1845, until the 4th day of May, 1846—both days included.

DR

To balance of Duplicate for 1839, in hands of J. Slentz, 16 12
To do. for 1840, in hands of J. Major, 64 21
Borough and Road Tax assessed for 1845, 776 50
Stall Rent (Market house), 25 00

Balance due Treasurer,

CR.

By balance due Treasurer at last settlement, 25 63
By Orders paid out as follows, to wit:

Holding Borough Election, Geo. C. Strickmeyer, Street and Road Commissioner, 65 00
George Cordori, do, 19 50
John Slentz, do, 1843, 61 38
M. C. Clarkson—gravel, &c., 14 70
Rev. H. L. Baugher—appropriation to road, 20 00
Joseph Slentz—High Constable, 36 00
Henry Rupp—repairs of Engines and attendance, 19 50
George Arnold—plank, &c., 2 29
Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnp. C. do, 1 70
Wm. H. Sell—spikes, nails, &c., 1 53
Henry Sell—shovels, &c., 2 20
D. Middlecoff—plank, &c., 2 54
Mrs. Thompson—gravel, &c., 15 37
Thomas J. Cooper—plank, &c., 1842, 12 90
David Ziegler—stone and hauling, 19 25
Robert Smith—hauling, 7 50
Jas. A. Thompson do, 5 50
Peter Wortz do, 5 00
Conrad Snyder do, 3 87
J. L. Tate do, 5 00
F. Hanaway do, 23 98
M. Marz—work, 8 73
H. G. Wolf " 9 50
Geo. G. Hull " 1 50
Geo. J. Heck " 11 00
John Adair " 1 50
H. Shryock " 3 87
D. Troxel " 6 25
S. Withrow " and stone, 8 01
M. Reiling " 3 00
M. Hahn " 7 50
Mr. Pfoutz " 2 63
A. Crizer " 1 12
John Warner " 5 25
John Mayers " 1 80
G. Haberson " 7 50
M. Zeh " 11 63
Henry Rine " 4 12
E. Menche " 7 87
Mr. Hoffman " 2 81
Mr. Etter " 1 37
John Martin " 7 11
Henry Weldy—work and plank, 8 73
Andrew Polley—work, 3 00
S. Withrow—fence as Constable, 8 50
R. G. Harper—printing, 7 62
J. H. Schreiner do, &c., 30 00
Pay of Burgess and Council, 30 00
Clerk and Treasurer, 49 04
Fees and Releases—J. Major, 16 12
Balance of Tax in hands of J. Slentz, 253 90
Do. in hands of Q. Armstrong, 253 90

\$885 64

May 4th, 1846. The Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, do certify that they have examined the items which compose the above account of ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending this day, and find them correct; and that there is a balance due said Treasurer, of Three Dollars and Seventy-two Cents.

D. HORNER,

President of Council.

By Note by Treasurer.—A considerable number of the orders in the above account were for services rendered in previous years.

May 11.

31

Laying of Corner-Stone.

THE Corner-stone for the building of a new Church, near Bonaughton, Mountpleasant township, Adams county, will be laid on Ascension Day, the 21st day of May. Persons of all denominations that love to see the cause of religion promoted, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the solemnities of the day. The religious exercises will be conducted both in the German and English languages.

Services will begin on said day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL SWOPE,

GEORGE BOWMAN,

JACOB MILLER,

Building Committee.

May 4.

td

NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Biesecker, deceased. LETHERS Testamentary on the Estate of CATHARINE BIESECKER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

March 23.

6t

HENRY BIESECKER, Exr.

td

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, about the middle of December last,

Two Sheep,

both rams—the one has the left ear off—no other marks.

The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL HERBST.

April 27.

3t

NOTICE.

THE account of SAMUEL DUNBAR, Assignee of JOHN HORNBERGER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 26th day of May, inst. for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

May 4.

td

A. B. KURTZ, Prothy.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloré, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness, and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

td

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

td

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in Littleton.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

WM. M'SHERRY.

March 30.

4m

D. DURKEE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

D. DURKEE, having resumed the practice of law, has taken the office formerly occupied by William H. Kurtz, Esq., in Market square, one door from the Store of P. A. & S. Small, in the Borough of York. During the sitting of the Courts in Adams county, he can be found at his room in the public house of James McCosh, in the Borough of Gettysburg, when not engaged in Court.

Feb. 16.

3t

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends, and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

td

WM. B. MCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

td

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

td

REMOVAL.

G. G. FRENCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed to Waynesboro', but will practice in the Courts of Adams county. He will be at the office of Wm. M'Sherry, Esq., opposite the new Lutheran Church, during sessions of the Court.

Gettysburg, Aug. 4.

6m

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buchler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. If all work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

1y

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned being desirous of closing business, will offer at COST, from this date, their entire stock of

GOODS,

by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. The Goods having been purchased for cash, can be had VERY LOW. All are invited, (merchants and others) to call and examine for themselves. Those desirous of securing Bargains, will do well to call soon.

J. M. STEVENSON, JR. & CO.

Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

td

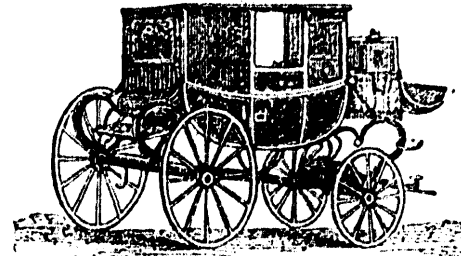
N. B. Also for sale the HOUSE & LOT.

The STORE ROOM is admitted to be the most desirable in this place. If the property will be sold very low.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22

td

COACH-MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. If Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGHL.

Gettysburg, April 20.

td

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end, (formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGHL.

Gettysburg, April 20.

td

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGHL.

Gettysburg, April 20.

td

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Thrashing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

STYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hancock and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

If Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach Shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

td

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 230, Baltimore st., N. W. corner of Charles, BALTIMORE.

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found a large assortment of the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made, of superior style and workmanship.

NO VARIATION IN PRICES.—The lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of Goods by the piece—a very large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

April 6.

td

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

W. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Bantz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDONS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

If M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York Feb. 23.

td

NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Selig, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of NANCY SELIG, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID LEAS, Exr.

April 13.

td

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Buckram Curds, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found,	32 1/2	per yard
Cloth, narrow,	45 to 50	"
Kentucky Jeans,	25 "	"
Blanketing, narrow,	35 "	"
Linseys,	31 1/2 "	"
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35 "	"
Do. white,	31 1/2 "	"

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz.—At George Bachman's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littleton; and at the different Stores in Littleton; at Mr. Jacob Finner's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Kummer's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27.

td

All letters directed to Littleton or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE Greatest Bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S Old Established Pioneer Line, No. 222 Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

Super Black Cloth Dress Coats,

from	\$10 00	to \$14 00
" Frock	10 00	to 14 00
" Blue Dress	11 00	to 14 00
Superior Habit Cloth	8 00	to 10 00
" Cashmerette,	7 00	to 9 00
" Tweed	4 00	to 5 00
" Croton	2 50	to 3 50
" French Cassimere Pants,	4 00	to 6 00
" Fancy Drillings	2 00	to 3 00
Fine Satin Vests, from	2 25	to 3 00
Extra fine Satin Vests, from	3 50	to 5 00
Marseilles	1 00	to 2 50
Gentlemen's Fine Cloth Coats,	13 00	to 18 00

Shirts, Collars, Suspender, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship; they are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently none care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for Cash, and sold for Cash, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the "middle expense is better than the slow shilling."

Also, always on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

M. TRACY,

No. 222 Market street, Philadelphia.

May 1.

3m

To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers



ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 18th, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

War with Mexico.

By the intelligence in our paper to-day, it will be seen that we have been plunged at once into a War with Mexico—that hostilities have commenced—and that the whole country is in a high state of excitement. The "War Bill," giving the whole military and naval power of the U. States, into the hands of the President, it will be seen in the preceding page, has passed both Houses of Congress, and been approved by the President—so that the beginning of the predicted evils arising from the Annexation of Texas has exhibited itself—when and how they will terminate, it remains for time to tell.

In the Senate, on the motion to strike out the preamble of the Bill, which declared the existence of war, the vote was 18 for, 28 against.—When the Bill was on its final passage, Messrs. Mangum, J. M. Clayton and Dayton said they had made up their mind to vote for the bill, but they entered their most solemn protest against the hasty declaration of the preamble, about the existence of war, and asked the Senate that that protest might be entered on the journal. The final vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Dix, Houston, Jarman, Jennings, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, M. Duffie, Mangum, Morehead, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Seale, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Sturgeon, Turpin, Upham, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee.—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Thos. Clayton and John Davis.—2.

Senators Berrien, Calhoun and Evans, were in their seats, but would not vote. The other members, whose names do not appear in the yeas and nays, were absent. When Mr. Crittenden's name was called, he voted "ay, except the preamble." So also did Mr. Upham.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday has the following editorial on the subject of this Bill:

WAR WITH MEXICO DECLARED!

Our readers will learn, nine-tenths of them with well-founded alarm and dismay, that the Congress of the United States have adopted the War with the Republic of Mexico, in which the President has, without their consent or authority, involved the country; and that all the best interests of this people are staked upon the hazard of the die! We do not mean of course the hazard of a fierce and bloody War with Mexico, though that will in all probability be found to be no child's play; but the imminent hazard of bringing on a general War, by which, even in the heated imaginations of those who look upon War as synonymous with glory, we cannot expect to be gainers, but inevitable and enormous losers in every sense, the entire destruction of our widely extended commerce being among the smallest of the items to be taken into the estimate.

But the loss far more to be deplored than the highest aggregate of all such losses, is that to which we find ourselves exposed by this additional evidence of the feebleness of the Constitution of the United States, which has already become a mere dead letter whenever it comes in conflict with Executive power, or a party purpose in Congress.

This is not the time, however, to pursue with the requisite calmness the train of thoughts into which the events of the two last days are calculated to lead us. The mischief is done. It will now and henceforward be the business of all good men who still retain an interest in public affairs, to unite their counsels and their efforts to repair it, so far as repair of it is possible, and to mitigate the evils before us by every means in their power.

A large proportion of those Members of both Houses of Congress who voted for the Declaration of War, did so under an idea—wholly erroneous in our opinion—that, though unnecessary to measures of defence, the Declaration only proclaimed a fact. They forgot only the provision of men and money to repel invasion, which separated from the federal power now given to the President, would not probably have received a single negative vote. Too late they will find their error, and we shall live to see the day when they will deeply regret having suffered themselves to be deluded or influenced in the manner in which they have been.

Volunteers for the Rio Grande.

Several of the volunteer companies of Philadelphia have tendered their services to the President to march at a moment's warning to Mexico. The Harrisburg Rifle has done the same. The 33d Regiment, Baltimore, also and many others in different parts of the country.

Twelve companies of U. S. Artillery, which have been stationed along the Atlantic Coast, have been ordered to embark immediately for the "seat of war."

Four companies of U. S. Infantry stationed at Jefferson Barracks, are also on their march for Texas.

New Orleans, at our last accounts, was like a military camp, arising from the beating up for volunteers, and the excitement arising therefrom. But 1200 had as yet come forward, and it was thought the Governor would be obliged to resort to a draft to obtain the number of troops required. Some of the companies had already embarked for the seat of war. Troops had also gone from Mobile, and various other quarters. Tennessee, it is said, will turn out strong.

American Vessels in the Gulf.

The following American vessels of war are at present in the Gulf, and will no doubt proceed to blockade the entire Gulf coast, when they learn that hostilities have commenced. The flag ship Cumberland, Com. Connor, the Potomac, Raritan, John Adams, St. Marys, Lawrence, steamer Mississippi, and schr. Flint. There is also a strong naval force on the western coast of Mexico.

Messrs. Savery and Co. from a lot of Philadelphia have received an order from the Government for an immediate supply of 100 tons of cannon balls.

DECLARATION OF WAR!

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act bearing date this day, that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States;"

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do especially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incumbent thereon; and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have been done on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington on the 13th day of May, 1846, and of the Independence of the U. States the seventh. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President, JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

The last mails bring us intelligence of movements in all quarters, both military and naval. Several vessels which were in the Gulf, have sailed to await Gen. Taylor's orders. We have dates to the 2d of May, from Point Isabel. It was still safe, although all communication with Gen. Taylor's army was cut off by the Mexicans. They were making every preparation to defend the Point—there were about 350 men there that could be depended on. The Texas volunteers, it was supposed, would be the first to reach Isabel.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.

An immense meeting of the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, was held in Independence Square on Wednesday last. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Swift, (who presided.) Col. Browne, Josiah Randall, Col. Page, Col. Lee, B. H. Brewster, Gen. Smith, and Judge Conrad. Resolutions were adopted, pledging themselves to preserve the honor of the country, and to make common cause with our government against any and every nation with which it may be brought into collision.

Nearly fifty Printers enrolled themselves in Senator Marks' volunteer company at New Orleans, to march for the "seat of war." And what shows their disinterestedness and patriotism, is the fact that they were receiving at the time from \$18 to \$25 a week, each, in the establishments to which they were attached. This shows the "stuff that typos are made of."

A Vagrant from Gettysburg.

A boy, aged 14 years, was found strolling about the streets of Baltimore on Monday night last, without a home, and was taken up and sent to the almshouse. He gave his name as Edward Thompson, and says he is from Gettysburg, and left home at the instance of his mother, who told him to "find a place."

The steamer Boreas was entirely consumed by fire on the 4th inst. in the Missouri river. No lives were lost—but her whole cargo, which was large, and about \$50,000 in gold dust and specie, belonging to some passengers on board, was destroyed. The Boreas was a new boat, and cost \$30,000.

Two little boys (twins) sons of Mr. Elton, tobacconist, Philadelphia, were run over one day last week, by the West Chester cars. One was killed instantly, his head smashed flat—the other had both legs dreadfully crushed, one limb almost entirely cut off. The affliction of the parents is heart-rending to contemplate.

Capital Punishment abolished in Michigan.

We learn with pleasure, that a bill to abolish Punishment by Death, has passed both Houses of the Michigan Legislature, by a large majority.

Methodist Bishops.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has elected to be Bishops the Rev. Dr. Wm. CAPERS, of the South Carolina Conference, and the Rev. Dr. ROBERT PAINES, of the Tennessee Conference.

An affray took place on Wednesday night at a tavern in Baltimore, between John Dull, aged 18, and J. W. Lednum, aged 32, which resulted in the death of the latter, from a stab with a dirk-knife by Dull.

Railroad Accident.

On Friday afternoon week, a serious accident occurred about 27 miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A loose rail struck the locomotive and threw it off the track, and the three foremost cars rushing one on the other received great damage. There were 200 passengers, who were not at all injured. Two or three of the hands were slightly injured, and one of the breakmen, named Webb, had his thighs so much hurt, that it was found necessary to amputate one. He was upwards of an hour fastened immovably in the situation in which he received his wounds, before he could be extricated.

Terrible Explosion.

On Thursday morning last, the steam boiler in the extensive Iron Foundry of Mr. Waterman, on the south side of the basin, Baltimore, exploded, killing Mr. John Egan, the engineer, and injuring another person very much. The building, which was a large one, was shattered to pieces—bricks thrown a yard or more from the boiler by the force of the explosion, and even a shed 20 yards off, was unroofed. The number of hands employed was about 15, who at the time were at breakfast, or the loss of life would have been awful. The loss of the building, machinery, patterns &c. is estimated at \$20,000—besides throwing so large a number of hands out of employ. Mr. Waterman was absent at the time, in Virginia, in a treaty for the sale of his engine &c.

Melancholy Affair.

On Thursday morning last, as two of the keepers of the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore, were entering the room of a colored patient, named M'Hurd, the latter, in a paroxysm of madness, seized a piece from a bedstead, and struck one of them, injuring him severely. He then rushed out, and passing one of the inmates, named Higgins, struck him on the back of the head with such force as to kill him immediately. Further on he met another, named Law, whom he struck, and who also died immediately. He then passed into the yard, where he was surrounded by the keepers, and finally captured by being caught in the breast upon a hay fork which one of the assistants caught up as the black rushed upon him with the club.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—

Probable English Interference.—The Philadelphia Evening News says:—"A letter received at Washington recently, by a respectable gentleman, from a merchant in Vera Cruz, dated April 2, in which he remarked that the movements of the Mexican army towards Texas would depend upon advice then expected from England, and which reached there shortly afterwards; whereupon the signal for these operations were given, and the result is now before the world. It is argued from this strong fact that Great Britain is an actor behind the scenes in this attempt of Mexico."

According to the New Orleans Delta a highly respectable gentleman of that city received a letter from Gen. Taylor on the 2d inst., in which he (Gen. T.) expresses great confidence that he can hold his position against any force the Mexicans can bring against him, until he receives reinforcements. He expresses no uneasiness at the result.

Lieut. Porter.—

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says:—"The mother of Lieut. Porter, the wife of the late Com. Porter, resides at Chester, and we understand is in great distress respecting the loss of her gallant son on the plains of Texas. The sympathies of every parent are with her, and a nation mourns the loss of a brave officer; the brave descendant of the most chivalrous of seamen, the embodiment of true courage."

A letter from Washington says that "the interior of the immense building for the National Fair is being elegantly and tastefully fitted up. I am informed that it is the intention of the Managers to have in attendance five hundred Lowell Girls from Massachusetts. So much has been said by the Southern members of Congress about the sickly looks and the skeleton forms of the operatives of the North, that it is deemed advisable to seize the coming opportunity to give a tangible contradiction to the same, by the "appearance of the witnesses in court." The sight of so many beautiful girls, will be a wonderfully powerful argument with the Locos who have not yet provided themselves with wives.—This morning a certain single member of my acquaintance, from the Senate, who has all along been fighting the Tariff bill of 1812, declared that he will go and view all the girls, and if he finds them as beautiful as they are represented, he will forever hold his peace. The Whigs could not have hit upon a more powerful argument against the new Tariff bill."

Awful Disaster at Sea.—

The Swedish sloop of war Charles Krona, from Havana for Sweden, was upset in a squall off Matanzas on the 3d inst., and immediately sunk—carrying down to a watery grave ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN SOULS! Seventeen of the crew managed to keep afloat by clinging to spars, &c., and were afterwards picked up by the barque Swan and carried into Philadelphia. The only officer saved was Lieut. A. M. Thersmeden. Lieutenants Snevin, Bilt and Beyersstrobe are lost.

FRESHET ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—

Loss of Life.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that a great freshet took place at Pottsville, on Saturday evening week. On the Schuylkill Navigation, some locks and dams in the neighborhood of Pottsville are represented as being seriously injured; and in connection with the Reading Railroad, it is said there were portions of the Mill creek and other lateral roads so injured as to leave no doubt but that some temporary suspension of their usefulness must be experienced.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger at Pottsville states that a number of lives have been lost in that vicinity, several persons having been swept into the river by the sudden rush of rivers of water from the mountains. Most of the bridges on the Mine hill railway are swept away; six bridges also on the Mill Creek road. The Schuylkill valley road has escaped, and all its branches, except that at Bellmont, where considerable damage is done. The whole fixtures of Lawton's colliery, at the head of Mill Creek, are swept away. The canal locks, of course, are exempted; at least a month will be required to re-mast them. It is now out of the question for the canal to be opened before some time in August.

The Ledger also learns by a passenger, who arrived from Pottsville on Monday afternoon, that the damage between Port Clinton and that place, on the public works, is very extensive. Approaching Port Clinton, he observed several canal locks entirely submerged, the embankments of the canal washed away, and at one place a lock was carried off, leaving but one of the walls standing. The damage to the Schuylkill navigation, in his opinion, is very great.

Clark's Ferry Bridge Burnt!

We learn that the Bridge at Clark's Ferry, which was nearly finished, took fire from the sparks of a small steamboat, which plies there, on Thursday evening, and was entirely destroyed. This is another serious loss to the State.

New Orleans papers of the 8th, received on Friday night, furnish no intelligence from the seat of war later than given in our paper to-day. The Governor of Louisiana was obliged to resort to a draft, not enough of volunteers having enrolled themselves. There was a rumor that vessels were fitting out at New Orleans to sail as privateers under the Mexican flag against our commerce.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday night, says that the Insurance Offices in Baltimore issue their policies with the war risk, and that many sailors have refused, in the present aspect of affairs, to go to sea in the merchant service, apprehensive of being captured by privateers and buccaniers under the Mexican flag.

Letters from Yucatan mention that the people of Southern Mexico, in imitation of Yucatan, were concentrating their efforts, in union with the Congress of Yucatan, for a grand revolutionary movement against the military despots of the centre. The Congress of Yucatan had refused to entertain any proposition from Paredes, and a courier, whom he had sent to Merida, to request only 300 troops, had narrowly escaped with his life.

Rev. Charles T. Torrey.

This individual, who has been confined in the Maryland Penitentiary for some time, for cutting away slaves, died of consumption on Saturday afternoon week. His remains were conveyed to his home in the north.

An old lady named Mrs. Mary Kremer, was run over by the cars on Thursday evening, near Baltimore, and killed instantly. She was about 60 years of age.

The whole of the American Army in front of Matanzas does not exceed 2400 men.

The Richmond papers announce the death of Judge SPANARD, of that city. He was attacked by paralysis on Monday last, and died on Wednesday night.

War—War.—The President, by his Message to Congress, declares that the country is in a STATE OF WAR. Mr. Calhoun does not agree with the President. Of course, there is but one path for the citizens to pursue. If, by any means, the nation is involved in war, it is the duty of the citizens to stand by their country. The citizens may deal with their rulers for misconduct, but they must not the less deal with a foreign foe; and the government of the country, weak as its administration, must depend upon the citizens, and may depend upon them, we are sure.—U. S. Gazette.

Lieut. PORTER, who met his death on the Rio Grande, had been but a short time married. His wife is a daughter of Major BENJAMIN LOVELL BEALL, formerly of Washington, who is now in command of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons in Texas. Mrs. BEALL and daughter are at Fort Washita, the late station of Major B., where they had been left by their husbands but a short time ago.

A number of advertisements, &c., have been unavoidably omitted this week, which will be attended to in our next.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

A gentleman of a scrupulous habit, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease.—One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of his hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as hollow and porous as a honeycomb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of JAYNE'S ATHERIC, and having taken six bottles, is now PERFECTLY CURED.—Pulver Leder.

This Alternative operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 6 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

May 18.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 140 Nassau street (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	4 12
Wheat	50 to 1 00
Rye	70 to 75
Corn	58 to 60
Oats	38 to 40
Beef Cattle	5 50 to 7 50
Pork	4 37 to 4 75

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Mr. HENRY T. STANLEY, Editor of the "Republican Compiler," Gettysburg to Miss LUISA B. daughter of Mr. Ezra Doll, deceased, of Frederick, Md.

On Thursday the 11th inst. by the Rev. E. A. G. B. Mr. SAMUEL BEAL, to Miss ANNA Z. daughter of Mr. Frank B. B. of Frederick, Md.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Martin Lohr, Mr. JACOB C. SERRA, of the LUTHERAN Church, among the United Brethren in Christ, to Miss ELIZA ANN SERRA—sister of this county.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. SARAH M. KEE, widow of Thomas M. Kee, deceased, of Liberty township, aged 74 years.

On Friday last, after a long illness, Mr. DANIEL KEAR, of Mendenhall township.

On Saturday last, Mr. JACOB SPARKMAN, son of Cumberland township, aged 32 years 1 month and 6 days.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

IN consequence of the present law, the business as well as the labor of the Office having greatly increased, the Post Master at Gettysburg is under the necessity of restricting the reception and delivery of correspondence to business hours. This is the construction given by the Department at Washington. The Office then, in future, will be opened at 7 in the morning, and closed precisely at 8 o'clock in the evening. Those who wish their letters to be mailed by the next morning mails, will deposit them before 8, P. M.

C. N. BERLUCCHI, P. M.

May 18.

WHEATFIELD INN,

Howard Street, Baltimore.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN to attend to the Office of the WHEATFIELD INN. One acquainted with the duties of the business preferred. Address,

JOHN MINTOSH, Wheatfield Inn, Baltimore.

May 18.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Parr, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of JACOB PARR, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Hanover, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL BUCHER, Adm'r de bonis non.

May 18.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Parr, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of GEORGE PARR, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Hanover, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL BUCHER, Adm'r de bonis non.

May 18.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Pottsville Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

ONE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Treas'r.

May 1, 1846.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

May 5, 1846.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

payable on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Cashier.

May 11.

ELECTION.

Black's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 9th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Pres't.

May 11.

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LAWNS, BARGES, BALZARINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

Shawls & Bonnets.

Another Lot of those large and beautiful BARAGE SHAWLS, Satin, Striped, and Plaid—various shades; also another supply of New Style

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

Bonnets, Ribbons & Flowers.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths and Flowers, also, a fine lot of Shawls, Parasols, Fanallettes and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 11.

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

Just received, some very fine and coarse

Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Clark, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE CLARK, late of East Berlin, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said town, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

J. H. AULBAUGH, Esq.

May 4.

THE WAR BEGUN!

On our first page will be found important intelligence from our army in Texas, which we published in an extra on Tuesday morning last. The subjoined account, copied from the New Orleans Picayune of May 2, gives a more detailed account, and embraces the principal particulars of the state of affairs in that quarter.

Deploable News from the Army.

Colonel Charles Doane arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, from Brazos Santiago, which place he left on the 25th ult., in the steam schooner Augusta. Sixty miles west of the S. W. Pass he was transferred to the steamer Galveston. He is the bearer of important despatches from Gen. Taylor, and of a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments. The previous news received, that the Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, is fully confirmed, and a detachment of American troops has been cut off. But for the details, we refer to the following account of operations kindly furnished by Colonel Doane.

On Thursday evening, the 23d April, Gen. Taylor received information that a body of the Mexican army had crossed to the east side of the Rio Grande, at a point some twenty miles above his encampment. Early on the following morning, he despatched Captains Thornton and Hardee, of the second regiment of Dragoons, with a detachment of seventy men, to examine the country above, and Captain Kerr, of the same regiment, with a company to examine the country below the encampment. The latter returned to camp without having made any discovery of Mexicans.

The former, however, fell in with what he considered to be a scouting party of the enemy, but which proved to be the advance guard of a very strong body of the enemy, who were posted in the chaparral, immediately in the rear of Gen. Taylor's camp. Captain Thornton, contrary to the advice of his Mexican guide, charged upon the guard, who retreated towards the main body, followed by Capt. Thornton, when in an instant, he found himself and command surrounded by the enemy, who fired upon him, killing, as it is supposed, Capt. Thornton, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, and some sixteen of the men, and taking Capt. Hardee, and the remainder of the command prisoners. The Mexican commander sent into Gen. Taylor's camp a cart, with a soldier badly wounded, with a message that he had no travelling hospital with him, and could not, therefore, render the assistance which his situation required.

It is supposed that the detachment of the enemy on the east side of the Rio Grande consists of at least 2500 men, under the command of Cols. Carasco and Carrabaja, both old and experienced officers, and that their object is to cut off all communication between Gen. Taylor and Point Isabel, the depot of provisions. In the execution of this object, they have fully succeeded, and have thereby placed the American army in a most dangerous position, as it will be utterly impossible for Gen. Taylor, with the limited number of men now under his command, say 2300, to force his way through the dense chaparral, in which the enemy are already strongly posted.

On the 22d, Gen. Taylor received from Gen. Ampudia, by means of a flag of truce, a communication in very offensive terms, complaining of his having blockaded the Rio Grande; to which he replied that Gen. Ampudia had himself been the cause of the blockade, in having expressly declared that unless Gen. Taylor commenced his retreat behind the Nececes within twenty-four hours after his displaying his flag upon the left bank of the Rio Grande, he would consider war as being declared, and would act accordingly. Gen. Taylor furthermore stated that he would receive no further communications from the Mexican commander, unless couched in language more respectful towards the Government and people of the United States.

Gen. Taylor's position, in the rear of Matamoras, is sufficiently strong to withstand successfully an attack of the whole Mexican force, and commands the town, which, with the batteries already mounted, could be razed to the ground in an hour's time. Gen. Taylor has in camp full rations for fifteen days, which he thinks can be made to last thirty days, by which time he is in hopes to receive large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana, upon each of which States he has made a requisition for the immediate equipment and transmission to Point Isabel of four full regiments of militia. It is thought by the superior officers of Gen. Taylor's Army that 20,000 men will be required within a very short period, as it is well known that the Mexican army is daily receiving large reinforcements from the interior. It was supposed by the American officers that Gen. Arista reached Matamoras on the evening of the 22d ult. with a brigade; but up to the period of the writer's leaving camp, no communication had been received by Gen. Taylor from Gen. Arista.

[Subsequently to his leaving the Camp on the 25th ult. Col. Doane learned that Gen. Arista addressed a polite note to Gen. Taylor informing him that he, Arista, had assumed the command of the Mexican forces.]

At Point Isabel great fears were entertained of a night attack, which from the present exposed situation of that post could not be otherwise than successful if conducted with energy. The post is defended by Major Monroe, with a detachment of 50 artillerymen. There are also

at the post about 200 armed wagoners and 50 laborers under the orders of the Quartermaster, and some 100 citizens furnished with arms by the U. S. Ordnance officer, organized under the command of Capt. Perkins, and denominated the Fronton Guard. A company of 50 Mexican cavalry were seen on the night of the 25th within five miles of Point Isabel. They were supposed to be a corps of observation.

The principal officers known to be in command of the Mexican forces, are Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia & Canales, Cols. Carasco and Carrabaja; all men of talent.

The extra of the Galveston News says that requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi for troops, though our own informant says nothing of this. The News supposes that Gen. Taylor would open his fire upon Matamoras, the morning of the 25th ultimo.

The distances to be traversed by the earliest aid that can reach Point Isabel are as follows:

From Galveston by the outside route, 234 miles.	
From Galveston by the inside route, 250 "	
From New Orleans by river Mississippi and coastwise to Point Isabel, 802 "	
From New Orleans to Galveston, 482 "	
From Matamoras to the bar of the Rio Grande, by the course of the river, about 70 "	

The stupidity of our Government in sending Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, and opposite to Matamoras, where he assumed a threatening attitude, is quite without parallel. With only twenty-one hundred and fifty men, too! What the object was I cannot imagine. An army of ten thousand men will now be necessary to maintain our position on the Rio Grande, and a probable expense of twenty millions of dollars will be incurred before this awful blunder can be remedied.

The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Fitzpatrick, of Florida, a gentleman of high character and good military fame, who is serving under Col. Twigg as a volunteer:

Gen. Taylor is about to be surrounded and cut off from his supplies at Point Isabel, which is twenty-seven miles distant. The Mexicans have a force of from two to three thousand on this side of the river, and their destination is doubtless Point Isabel, where there is not more than four hundred men of all descriptions. You will believe me when I tell you that this army will have the d—dest hardest fighting that ever any army had in this world, and, unless reinforcements are largely and speedily sent to its assistance, it must be cut off, as the enemy are in great force, and I fear have been very much underrated. I tell you, sir, the enemy have been entirely underrated, and this army has put itself in a trap, and is cut off (or about to be so) from its supplies.

I am here with Col. Twigg as an amateur, and I shall stick to it till I am killed or taken prisoner.

Yours, truly,
R. FITZPATRICK.

Important from Washington.—Message of the President.

When the news arrived at Washington on Saturday night, of the critical situation of Gen. Taylor, a Cabinet Council was held, and various orders were issued during Sunday from the public offices. Among other steps taken, all the remaining disposable force of the army has been ordered to the "seat of war."

On Monday, the President of the U. States sent into Congress the following important Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress.—In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations and the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1815, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States, on their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present convictions of the condition of affairs up to this time than by referring you to that communication. The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last, to seek a re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results.

In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injury which we have suffered from Mexico, and which had been accumulated during the period of more than 20 years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An Envoy of the U. S. repaired to Mexico, with full powers to adjust every existing difference, but though present on the Mexican soil by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but after a long continued series of menaces, have at last inva-

ded our territory, and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made on the 13th of October, in 1815, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican Government would receive an Envoy from the U. States, entrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Governments, with the assurance that, should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately dispatched to Mexico. The Mexican Minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion, pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of November, 1815, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Mexico, and was entrusted with full powers to adjust both the question of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens naturally blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question, in any correct view of the subject, involved that of the other. I could not for a moment entertain the idea that the claims of our much injured and long suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed or separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city; but the Government of Gen. Herrera was then tottering to its fall: the revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the U. S. and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The Government of Gen. Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our Minister, but yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably expressed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 21st of December last, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, Gen. Herrera yielded the Government to Gen. Paredes, without a struggle, and on the 30th of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little or no part in the contest; and thus the supreme power of Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader. Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the Government of Gen. Paredes, and asked to be officially received by him.

There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the Government of Gen. Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our Minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by Gen. Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor. But the Government of Gen. Paredes owes its existence to a military revolution by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted.

The form of Government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered. Under these circumstances Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my directions, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 1st of March last, asking to be received by that Government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. The Minister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the Government and people of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our Envoy but to demand his passports, and return to his own country.

Thus the Government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official acts in October last to receive and accredit an American Envoy, violated their pledge, their plighted faith, and refused the offer of the peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection enhanced by a manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the envoy who came, because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it, as our envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers—our envoy had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our proposition for settlement was unreasonable; permission was not even given our envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable

terms of their suggestion; the Mexican Government refused all negotiations, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that upon the earnest appeal, both of the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position between the Nececes and the Del Norte. This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexicans, for which extensive military preparation had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the U. S. to annex herself to our Union, and under these circumstances, it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil. This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information as rendered it probable that the Mexican Government would not receive our envoy.

Meantime, Texas, by the final act of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its action of Dec. 19, 1836, had declared the Rio Del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nececes. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of Annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional Districts. Our own Congress had moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved Dec. 31st, 1815, recognized the country beyond the Nececes as a part of our territory by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer to reside within that district has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became therefore of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly on the 13th of January last instructions were issued to the General in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte.

This river, which is the southwestern boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion has been threatened. Upon it, and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government.

In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthy military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and more abundant supply of provisions, as water, fuel and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of troops to Del Norte was made by the commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was especially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The Army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite to Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field works. A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, 30 miles in the rear of the encampment. The selection of his position was necessarily confined to the judgment of the General in command.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude on the 12th of April. Gen. Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within 21 hours, and to retire beyond the Nececes river, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands announced that arms and arms alone must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 21st April. On that day Gen. Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to General Taylor, that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A party of dragoons of 63 men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp, up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed or were preparing to cross the river, became engaged with a large body of these troops, and after a short affair in which some 16 were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender. The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remain unredressed; and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling to force the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them; whilst their appeals through their own government for indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such

an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will, upon the pretext that Texas, anxious as independent as herself, thought proper to unite its destinies with our own. She has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and in official proclamation, and in manifestos, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the meantime we have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted, even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war. As war exists, and notwithstanding efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, as a precautionary measure against invasion or threatened invasion, authorizing Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers not from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. And corresponding letters were addressed to the respective Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated, and in January last, soon after the incorporation of Texas into our Union of States, Gen. Taylor was further authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the Executive of that State for such of its militia forces as may be needed to repel invasion, or to secure the country against apprehended invasion.

On the second day of March he was again reminded, in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed, to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need. War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, General Taylor, pursuant to authority invested in him, by my directions, has called on the Governor of Texas for 4 regiments of State troops, two to be mounted and two to serve on foot; and on the Governor of Louisiana for 4 regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights, and the defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress, to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hasten the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers, to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

A volunteer force, is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted, that a number far beyond that required, would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

Most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire, not only to terminate the hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and with this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our Envoy to Mexico and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and so much of the correspondence between that Envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding on the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, May 11th, 1843.

The House of Representatives, after some debate, passed a bill by a vote of 174 to 14, recognizing the existence of WAR between the U. States and Mexico, and for the purpose of prosecuting said War to a speedy and successful termination, authorizing the President to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the U. States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, to serve for 12 months, or to the end of the war—to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man such merchant vessels and steamboats as may be converted into armed vessels, fit for the public service, and in such number as he may deem necessary—and appropriating ten millions of dollars towards carrying the provisions of the act into effect.

[The day on the passage of the bill were Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Ashmun, Cass, Fremont, Polk, and others.]

son, Daniel P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Tilden, Vance—14.]

On Tuesday, the Senate took up the bill from the House, and a very important debate arose. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Mangum, and others were for striking out the preamble, which recognized the existence of a war—they would vote for men and measures to meet the present exigency; but Mr. Calhoun remarked that he wanted further information with respect to the intentions of Mexico—that the doctrine of assuming that there is actual war between two nations, merely because there had been a collision on the frontier, was monstrous—if carried out, it would place it in the power of a corporal's guard to involve two great nations in a war—and rather than vote for such a preamble, recognizing the existence of a war, he would plunge a dagger into his breast. A very interesting debate followed—and finally at half past 7 o'clock, the House bill passed by a vote of yeas 10, nays 2, with some unimportant amendments—which the House concurred in at 9 o'clock.

A bill increasing the rank and file of the army, making an addition to the present regular army of about 7,000 men, has passed both Houses.

The National Intelligencer, remarking on the painful news from the Army, says:

"We trust, too, (with the 'Union,') that 'our soldiers in General Taylor's camp are safe;' and we will not doubt that Congress will, with unanimous consent, make immediate and most liberal provision to defray every expense that may attend the rescue of our little army from disgrace, and our gallant friends and fellow-citizens from the peril to which they have been thus unnecessarily, if not heedlessly, exposed. But it is not upon the ground, taken by the Government paper, that 'American blood has been shed upon American soil,' that we invoke the immediate interposition of Congress; because it is, to say no more of it at this moment, a disputed fact, affirmed by the Government paper, indeed, but denied by all history and all record evidence, that the boundary of the province of Texas ever did extend westward of the Nececes. No, it is upon no such narrow and untenable ground that we invite prompt and decisive action on the part of Congress. It is enough that our flag and our countrymen are in danger. At every hazard, and without regard to cost or consequence, they must be succored and sustained, wherever planted or marched. Upon such a question as that there can be no difference of opinion."

But, whilst Congress is making such provision for the safety of the army, we trust they will not fail of the duty which the blood of their fellow-citizens, crying out from the ground, imperiously demands of them, to inquire why, and for what purposes, this army was marched to the Rio Grande, and there placed in menacing array against the forces of a nation with whom this Government is (or was) at peace, and, at the time, engaged in diplomatic intercourse? Was not this an act of war? That it was so, nothing has prevented the public press and Members in both Houses from heretofore openly declaring but an unwillingness to aggravate the difficulty, and thus precipitate a result which has come, alas! too soon for humanity, for justice, and for peace! Blood having been shed, there is no longer reason for delaying inquiry—By what authority, superior to the Constitution, we have become involved in War, the beginning of which we now see, but the end of which no man can foretell!

The following is the latest of the series of letters from General Taylor which were communicated to Congress on Monday last, in connexion with the President's Message on the subject of our relations with Mexico. It contains, we believe, the latest official intelligence from our army on the Rio Grande:

Headquarters Army of Occupation.

Camp near Matamoras, (Texas,) April 26, 1815.

Sir: I have respectfully to report that General Arista arrived in Matamoras on the 24th instant, and assumed the chief command of the Mexican troops. On the same day he addressed me a communication, conceived in courteous terms, but saying that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A translation of his note and copy of my reply will be transmitted the moment they can be prepared. I dispatch this by an express which is now waiting.

I regret to report that a party of dragoons sent out by me on the 24th instant, to watch the course of the river above on this bank, became engaged with a very large force of the enemy, and, after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender.—Not one of the party has returned, except a wounded man sent in this morning by the Mexican commander, so that I cannot report with confidence the particulars of the engagement or the fate of the officers, except that Captain Hardee was known to be a prisoner and unhurt.—Captain Thornton and Lieutenants Mason and Kane were the other officers. The party was sixty-three strong.

Hostilities may now be considered as commenced, and I have this day deemed it necessary to call upon the Governor of Texas for four regiments of volunteers—two to be mounted and two to serve as foot. As some delay must occur in collecting these troops, I have also desired the Governor of Louisiana to send four regiments of infantry, as soon as practicable.—This will constitute an auxiliary force of nearly five thousand men, which will be required to prosecute the war with energy, and carry it, as it should be, into the enemy's country.

I trust the Department will approve my course in this matter, and will give the necessary orders to the staff departments for the supply of this large additional force.

If a law could be passed authorizing the President to raise volunteers for twelve months, it would be of the greatest importance for a service so remote from support as this.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your old servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Private Engr. for General A. A. Com'dg. Forces of the Army, Washington, D. C.